

ON DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 62-72. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 62-72. (11-11). Tomorrow's temp. 62-72. (12-12).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 62-72. (11-11). Tomorrow's temp. 62-72. (12-12).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PARIS 2

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Within Communist Bloc

Ceausescu Asks Marxism Debate

VIENNA, July 10 (Reuters).—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, called today for a free debate in the world Communist movement to up-date Marxism-Leninism and bring it into line with new political, social and economic trends.

Mr. Ceausescu, who has sought to achieve a relatively free and for his party in Communist and world affairs, launched his plea in a report to the Romanian Communist Party's central committee, which met in Bucharest on Wednesday and Thursday. His statement was published today by the Romanian Agerpres news agency. Referring to the new 20-year treaty of friendship and mutual aid signed this week with the Soviet Union, Mr. Ceausescu said that it was based on independence, sovereignty, non-interference and equal rights. In the new treaty, Romania is pledged to go to the aid of the Soviet Union against any attack from the outside. In today's speech, Mr. Ceausescu demanded independence for each party in its policy making.

Mr. Ceausescu said that each party must have the right to set up its general policy in conformity with conditions prevailing in its country. Observers called that this claim was at the root of the 1948 conflict between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. "Since then, Moscow has come to accept fringe differences among parties provided that ultimate loyalty to the Eastern European alliance is maintained."



Nicolae Ceausescu

Since the Soviet Union bears a major responsibility for shaping world Communist policies, the Romanian leader's plea today appears to be aimed largely at the Soviet leadership. Observers said that among other Communist leaders in Eastern Europe there was evidence of a feeling that—particularly in the economic field—Soviet practice was falling behind modern needs. The Romanian leader spoke warmly of a recent visit by (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

NATO Sees Vast Soviet Arms Drive Warsaw Forces Have Superiority

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, July 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, according to authoritative Western military sources, is at a "flood tide" in a massive expansion of conventional and nuclear military strength.

Commanders, diplomats and intelligence experts of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance know a great deal about what the Russians are doing. But although they are aware of the dimensions of the extensive reinforcement of Warsaw Pact power, they cannot offer any conclusive reason for this program.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's disclosure yesterday of increases in Soviet nuclear strength confirmed NATO's belief that discussions with the West have not affected Moscow's nuclear arms program.

Mr. Laird said that the Soviet Union was developing new intercontinental ballistic missiles, including SS-9s, and that this program has been carried out while the Soviet Union and the United States have been discussing strategic arms limitations at Vienna.

West Germany's recent white paper declared that it was indisputable that the Warsaw Pact has a superiority in conventional forces over NATO that is far greater than the pact's defense needs.

NATO headquarters here issued figures this week showing a steady rise from 1967 to the present in defense spending in the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries, measured in absolute figures and in percentages of gross national product.

Allied commanders in the Mediterranean, on the central front in Europe and on the northern flank without exception report a steady improvement in the quality of weapons flowing to numerically superior Warsaw Pact air, sea and land forces.

Why?

Generals and admirals, diplomats and intelligence experts of the Western Alliance interviewed in the last three months could not offer a single, all-embracing answer. A synthesis of their views, however, provides an educated assessment of the reasons for the East's buildup and of the objectives to which it could be applied in the future.

Began in Crisis

The Cuban missile crisis of 1962 generally is considered the starting point of Soviet military expansion and modernization.

This was a traumatic experience for the Soviet armed forces and nowhere more so than in the navy. In the words of a NATO document, the Cuban crisis "taught the Soviets a stern lesson in the importance of sea power."

The immediate result was pressure from the armed forces, to which the government responded, for military development that according to a senior allied commander "would make them equal to the U.S. anywhere, anytime."

The Soviet fleet was the most notable beneficiary. According to Adm. V. A. Kasatonov, first deputy commander in chief, the U.S.S.R. now has "a modern, ocean-going, nuclear fleet, which is capable of solving strategic tasks of offensive character in modern warfare."

The Russian Navy, like the army and air force, has the advantage of a central geographic position vis-à-vis NATO. Present comparative Soviet superiority along the frontier with NATO can be raised rapidly to overwhelming superiority at a chosen point.



RIVOUAC—A desolate bomb-scarred hilltop about 20 miles from Da Nang serves as a bivouac area for the South Vietnamese 51st Regiment after a period of combat.

Reds Believed To Regroup as War Slackens

SAIGON, July 10 (UPI).—Fighting in Indochina has dropped to its lowest level since American troops withdrew from Cambodia 11 days ago, an allied military spokesman said today.

Spokesmen in Phnom Penh said most Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units in Cambodia are believed to be regrouping in isolated regions and taking advantage of monsoon rains to reorganize.

The U.S. command said a massive search operation continued for "Sinhbouk says he may" all in North Korean troops. Page 2.

U.S. sources say Thailand has promised to defend Cambodia if needed. Page 2.

Maj. Gen. George Casey, commander of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, and six other Americans missing since Tuesday in the crash of the general's helicopter.

The wreckage of the helicopter was reported seen on a mountain ridge yesterday. The U.S. command refused to give precise details of rescue operations because of the possibility the seven may have survived the crash.

Only one major ground engagement was reported in Vietnam. Four Americans died 100 miles east of Saigon yesterday when Communist troops ambushed them with a mine and small-arms fire.

American B-52 bombers flew eight missions overnight in South Vietnam and an undisclosed number in Cambodia and Laos, U.S. spokesmen said.

Communist guerrillas last night burned the road-junction town of Souvanna-Khul, in southern Laos on a highway to the Laotian southern military headquarters at Pakse.

They hit civilian houses instead of a government barracks, killing ten people and wounding seven, a military spokesman said.

Sources in the Cambodian capital said Prime Minister Mai Gen. Lon Nol told top government officials and members of the National Assembly yesterday that allied drives across the border had reduced Communist troop strength from a high of 62,000-73,000 men to about 32,000 at present.

"The lessons imposed on us by our enemy have made us more conscious of our battle and helped us to prepare for the future," Lon Nol was quoted as saying.

After Another American's Suicide

U.S. Catholic Bishop Freed By China After 12 Years' Jail

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, July 10 (NYT).—James Edward Walsh, 79-year-old American Catholic bishop, arrived in Hong Kong today after 12 years of imprisonment by the Chinese Communists in Shanghai.

Simultaneously the Chinese Communists announced from Shanghai that Hugh Redmond, 50, an American businessman, serving a life sentence in a Shanghai prison for alleged espionage, committed suicide last April 13 by slashing himself with a razor blade.

Four other non-Communist Americans are known to be in prison in Communist China, together with a small but unknown number of American-born Communists or Communist sympathizers whose United States citizenship status is now uncertain.

Unshaven and dressed in faded khaki trousers, Bishop Walsh crossed the bridge from Communist China into Hong Kong at 3 p.m. Reporting to Hong Kong authorities at the border station of Loew, he said: "I have been in China a very long time, and I am glad to be out."

No Advance Notice
No advance notice had been received here of his arrival. The Hong Kong authorities quickly notified the U.S. consulate general, and Richard Neher, the consulate political officer, flew by helicopter to meet him.

The bishop was brought by ambulance to the Catholic Maryknoll Hospital in Kowloon for a physical examination, recuperative treatment and a rest. At his request, no journalists were permitted to see him, but he said he would talk to newsmen when he felt better.

A member of the Maryknoll order, Bishop Walsh talked at the hospital with the Rev. John Sullivan, regional superior of the Maryknoll order here, and others. Father Sullivan said Bishop Walsh is mentally alert, in good spirits and has been pronounced by doctors as being in reasonably good health.

Kept in Hospital
Father Sullivan said Bishop Walsh does not know why he was released at this time. Father Sullivan reported the bishop said that his 12 years of imprisonment had all been spent in a room of the hospital section of his jail and that he had not been badly treated.

English-speaking Chinese prisoners—two different men over the 12-year span—shared Bishop Walsh's room with him, Father Sullivan reported.

Father Sullivan said the bishop was not asked and had said nothing about statements in a Chinese announcement of his release that he had "confessed his crimes."

Single Dispatch

Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency, announced Bishop Walsh's release and Mr. Redmond's suicide in a single dispatch received here from Shanghai.

Hsinhua described Mr. Redmond as a U.S. "imperialist spy" who had been dispatched to China by the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, a predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency, and said he had "carried out espionage and sabotage in Shanghai, Peking and Shenyang and thus committed grave crimes."

Hsinhua said Mr. Redmond had been given the same treatment and care as other foreign prisoners. He was in good health, Hsinhua said, and led a regular life at the time when, "taking advantage of his preparedness by the warders, he suddenly attempted suicide in the ward in which he lived alone."

There was no indication of why no public report of the death was made until three months after it occurred.

Espionage Charge

Hsinhua said Bishop Walsh "had for a long time engaged in espionage and sabotage under the cloak of religion under the direction of U.S. imperialist intelligence organizations."

The agency said, "As a result of education" Bishop Walsh "confessed his crimes" and "considering" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israelis Claim Three MiG-21s In Suez Battle

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM, July 10 (NYT).—Israeli planes shot down three Egyptian MiG-21s this morning in a brief but intense dogfight over the Suez Canal, a military spokesman said here.

In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that Egyptian jet interceptors hit two Israeli warplanes near the canal today. All the Egyptian fighters returned safely to base from the air battle, in which about 24 planes took part, according to the Cairo spokesman.

Earlier in the day, Cairo reported that 56 Israeli fighter-bombers had crossed the Suez Canal to attack Egyptian targets but were driven off by ground fire.

The Jerusalem spokesman said that the dogfight which downed three MiGs took place during a lengthy series of air strikes by Israel all along the canal. The attacks were aimed at bunkers, army camps and artillery, according to the Israeli report.

No mention was made of Russian missile batteries, which constitute Israel's most serious concern right now and which its air force has been attacking on and off during the week.

SAM Countermeasures

Over the past few days, according to press reports here, "hundreds" of missiles from Soviet-made SAM batteries have been fired at the Israeli planes, with none of them finding their target. This could suggest that the tactical patterns and other methods that the Israeli Air Force has been working on to neutralize the SAM-3s and 3s are beginning to show results.

Today's dogfight was reported to have taken place in mid-morning over the northern sector of the canal. Two of the three Egyptian pilots were said to have bailed out.

The duel is the first air-to-air encounter between Israeli and Egyptian planes in some time. Last week three Israeli planes were reported to have been shot down by the SAM-2 ground-to-air missiles set up in the central and southern sectors of the canal.

Israel also struck back today in reprisal for a series of shelling and other incursions from Jordan in the northern Jordan Valley area. After the town of Beit Shean was hit this morning by 130-mm Katyusha rockets, Israeli planes launched a half-hour attack against Jordanian Army positions across the river.

Amman Report

[In Amman, a Jordanian spokesman told the UPI that Israeli planes killed three Jordanian soldiers and wounded ten soldiers and two civilians. Jordanian ground forces repelled the attackers, the spokesman added.]

Israel has noted an increase of commando activity recently from Jordan. On Wednesday, four persons were killed and a fifth wounded when an Arab commando shot them after breaking into a maintenance building at the Roman excavations in el-Hamma in the Golan Heights.

The strike against Jordanian Army positions was evidently intended to signify—now that King Hussein and the commandos have reached a form of modus vivendi—that Israel continues to hold the Jordanian Army responsible for the activities of the commandos.

Jordan Gives In on Militia, Signs Pact With Guerrillas

AMMAN, July 10 (UPI).—King Hussein's government and Palestinian guerrilla leaders signed an agreement today aimed at banishing the specter of civil war in Jordan.

Premier Abdel Moneim Rifal and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat embraced after signing the accord at a publicly televised ceremony in Amman.

The pact was also initiated by members of a four-nation committee which plotted the two sides through three days of arduous negotiations.

The agreement, in an apparent attempt to avert a repetition of the bloody fighting which last month left some 1,000 persons dead or wounded in Amman, banned the presence of guerrilla bases and heavy weapons in cities. At the same time it provided for cancellation of all emergency measures, which political sources took to mean withdrawal of the army from the capital and other cities.

Military sources said this seemed to be an attempt to "neutralize" the cities.

The agreement guaranteed the commandos "freedom of action within the framework of the security of Jordan," but it made no specific reference to areas in which guerrillas would be permitted to operate against Israel.

Terms of the agreement, made public in a news conference following the signing, revealed that the guerrilla militia—a body of armed



Mohammed Heykal

Cairo Hails Missile Move On 3d Effort

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 10 (NYT).—Mohammed Hassanin Heykal, editor of Al-Ahram and minister of national guidance, disclosed yesterday that two Egyptian attempts to move anti-aircraft missiles to the Suez Canal zone had been "suicidal" because of Israeli air attacks. But the third attempt, completed recently, was a startling success, he wrote.

Mr. Heykal declared that Egyptian specialists, not Russians, were manning the missiles, the first success of which was reported on June 30 as the downing of two Phantoms and two Skyhawks.

Heavy Israeli bombing of the canal combat zone, Mr. Heykal said, had made areas desolate and cratered as the moon.

The editor, who took part in the first meetings of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's current consultation in Moscow, wrote that Soviet officers in Egypt had reported to Moscow that the missile crews had shot down six, not four, planes on June 30.

According to Mr. Heykal, Mr. Nasser told Soviet leaders at a Kremlin meeting on July 1 that there were only unconfirmed reports that two other Israeli planes had been shot down. He had issued "strict instructions" that communiques should only report downings confirmed by photographs or wreckage.

Mr. Heykal also reported that Egyptian anti-aircraft forces had shot down an Israeli electronic reconnaissance plane with 12 officers aboard, apparently during May.

Because of preparations to move missiles forward, Mr. Heykal said, the Egyptian military command decided to keep silent about the downing of the plane.

"Gen. Mohammed Fawzy [the minister of war] decided that the important thing was the downing of the plane and not the announcement," Mr. Heykal wrote in his weekly column, "Frankly Speaking."

Mr. Heykal said that U.S. supplied electronic detection equipment had enabled the Israelis to disrupt the first two attempts to put missiles into the canal zone, causing "exorbitant" casualties and making the attempt almost suicidal.

Mr. Heykal scoffed at what he called "the thunder and lightning" of President Nixon about Soviet involvement following the first downings of Phantoms by the missile system.

"Neither thunder and lightning from Washington nor the uproar in Tel Aviv conceal the truth about the great role of the Egyptian young men who made great efforts and greater sacrifices," Mr. Heykal declared.

Greek Restaurants Must Put Potatoes on Menu Twice a Day

ATHENS, July 10 (UPI).—The government today announced a new law requiring all restaurants in Greece to put potatoes on their menus at least twice a day.

"The English and Germans eat potatoes in quantity," a Commerce Ministry spokesman explained. "So why not the Greeks?" The law follows other regulations clamped on Greek restaurants in recent years. On New Year's Eve, 1968, the regime began enforcing a law banning the smashing of glasses during traditional Greek dancing.

The spokesman did not say when the potato law will come into force or what the penalty for violations will be. But he said the regime will launch an advertising campaign urging Greeks to eat more potatoes.

"Potatoes are grown in this country," he said. "And because potatoes are a healthy food, we are trying to encourage the nation through advertising and obligation to eat them."

J.K. Officials Seek to Avert Dock Strike Set for Tuesday

LONDON, July 10 (Reuters).—Employers and leaders of Britain's 47,000 dockers today met in an attempt to avert a nationwide dock strike breaking out next Tuesday which could jeopardize the nation's export drive.

Separate meetings were held by Minister for Employment and Productivity, Robert Carr, and the Trades Union Congress, which said that he was concerned at saving the country from very serious loss which a national dock strike would bring.

Isle of Jersey Declares State of Emergency

ST. HELENS, Jersey, July 10 (UPI).—The government of the British Channel island today declared a state of emergency in the face of a strike by 1,000 government workers.

The strikers include dock workers, garbage collectors, airport maintenance men and remen, sewage workers and wardens. They are demanding a three-pound (\$7.20) rise in weekly pay.

The island's Governor, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Davis, declared the state of emergency and then flew with aides to London to discuss the situation with national government officials.

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Fire Kills Iceland's Premier Benediktsson

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 10 (Reuters).—Iceland's Premier Bjarni Benediktsson, 62, his wife and grandson died early today in a fire that destroyed the premier's official summer residence at Thingvall, 38 miles outside Reykjavik.

Justice Minister Johann Hafstein, who is vice-president of the independence party, took over tonight as premier.

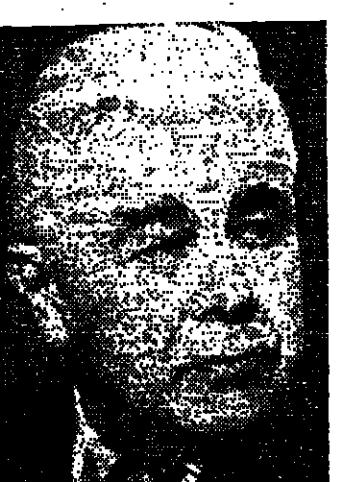
Mr. Benediktsson, his wife, Sigridur, 51, and their four-year-old grandson, Benediktur Willmudarsdottir, were alone in the residence.

The timber structure, built in 1907 to house the Danish king during his visits to Iceland, when it was part of the Danish kingdom, was reduced to ashes in little more than 15 minutes.

About 1:30 a.m. today, some Dutch campers, whose tents were blown down by the wind, noticed a fire in what they first took to be an empty house.

They told the porter of a nearby hotel who realized that the premier's family was in residence and raised the alarm.

But before the fire brigade arrived, the timber structure had



Bjarni Benediktsson

been reduced to ashes. A police officer who tried to enter the building at the height of the blaze was driven back by the heat.

Mr. Benediktsson had been Iceland's prime minister since 1963 and was the minister responsible for taking his country into NATO after World War II.

This island nation just below the Arctic Circle went into mourning today as news of the tragedy was circulated.

Flags flew at half staff and the radio played solemn music.

Mr. Benediktsson, born in 1908, made his mark in politics as Iceland's postwar foreign minister. Before going into politics in 1940 as Reykjavik's mayor, he was professor of jurisprudence at Reykjavik University.

He became prime minister in November, 1963, heading a coalition government of his own Independence party and the Social Democrats.

U.S. Sources Say Thailand Pledged Help to Cambodia If It Is Needed

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 10 (NYT).—United States sources said today that Thailand has agreed to help Cambodia if it is needed.

Influential Cambodians have voiced impatience over the failure of Thailand to provide meaningful military support for the regime of Premier Lon Nol.

[Th] troops have moved into Cambodia to help bolster the government's defenses against Communist incursions at the ancient temple of Preah Vihear, subject of a long-standing border dispute between the two countries, Cambodian sources said today, according to UPI. These are the first Thai troops reported in Cambodia since the government of Lon Nol asked help from Bangkok.

The American sources said Bangkok has agreed to begin the training soon of 8,000 to 10,000 Cambodian soldiers in Thailand, and that the Thai government already has begun to deliver uniforms, boots and other equipment—but not weapons—for 50,000 Cambodian soldiers. Thailand is also supplying drugs and other medical goods and will shortly send a team of four physicians, six nurses and a number of medical corpsmen to aid the Cambodian Army.

Although Thailand had promised publicly that it would rush to Cambodia's aid, it is felt by some here that the Bangkok government is limited because of its long borders, a Communist insurgency in the northeast and south, and an army of 100,000 men, about 12,000 of whom are in South Vietnam.

Thai Role

This means, according to the sources, that Thailand should engage its troops in Cambodia only when Cambodian troops cannot cope with Communist Vietnamese pressure in the regions close to Thailand.

In the present situation, Thailand's most useful deployment of its troops in support of Cambodia, the sources said, is to concentrate them in Thailand's border regions with Cambodia. The sources said that this is being done and that Thai reconnaissance squads have regularly crossed the border.

Thailand's potential military role in Cambodia is also limited by the fact that most Thai military equipment has been furnished by American aid, which is restricted by law for use in the defense of Thailand on its own territory.

Lawyers Study Issue

U.S. Defense and State Department lawyers are at present studying the possibility of a legal interpretation that would define a Thai engagement in Cambodia as essential to the defense of Thailand.

Administration officials are also studying the possibility of guaranteeing Thailand that the United States will replace all military goods expended or destroyed in action in Cambodia.

In the case of a Communist offensive in western Cambodia, the expectation here is that Thailand would immediately commit its air force in tactical support of Cambodian ground forces. A Thai Air Force delegation headed by Air Vice-Marshal Boonchoo Chandharabegsa visited here Wednesday and discussed the potential role of the Thai Air Force with Lon Nol.

In general terms, the U.S. and South Vietnamese Air Forces jointly provide air cover in eastern and central Cambodia, while the west is Thailand's responsibility.

Thai Planes

Thai planes are at present flying regular reconnaissance missions in the west and have established three air control centers in Cambodia.

Thailand is recruiting and training approximately 2,500 ethnic Cambodians in Thailand, who at the end of their three-month training period will be incorporated into the Cambodian Army.

They will be armed, according to the sources, by the United States under the American Military Assistance Program to Cambodia.

The United States is already arming and supplying 3,900 ethnic Cambodians from South Vietnam who had been mercenaries for the American Special Forces. They now form the elite unit of the Cambodian Army and are paid by Cambodia.



ON THE BALL—In Belgium, they're really bouncing and using a device called a Skipball to do it. Its popularity threatens to reach the proportions of the Hula-hoop fad that swept through the United States in the late 50s.

Saigon Sends Special Team To Investigate 'Tiger Cages'

SAIGON, July 10 (Reuters).—A special South Vietnamese team today investigated the treatment of prisoners in the "tiger cage" punishment cells of Con Son Island after the government promised to abolish the cells if reports of mistreatment were confirmed.

A South Vietnamese government spokesman said a ten-man Interior Ministry team flew to Con Son, 60 miles off the South Vietnamese coast, which has been a prison since French colonial times.

The government has already confirmed that the small, crowded cells exist and that they contain about 400 prisoners being punished for refusing to obey prison authorities.

At issue is their treatment and health, whether they get enough food and water, take exercise periods outside their cells, and are shackled, beaten or otherwise mistreated.

U.S. officials have said that for most of the 9,000 inmates Con Son prison is a comparatively enlightened place, where health and food conditions are good by Asian standards and the prisoners farm or produce handicrafts without an armed guard in sight.

The "tiger cages"—five feet by nine feet and a half meters by three—according to an American writer who accompanied the congressional visit last week, and about ten

Sea Captain Asks Asylum
GENOVA, Italy, July 10 (Reuters).—The captain of the 16,439-ton Polish cargo ship Zimna Gdansk, Tadeusz Kaminski, has asked for political asylum in Italy, police sources said today.

Rogers Lands In London for 2-Day Parley

Talks Aim at Unity With Tories on Asia

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in London tonight bearing President Nixon's warm welcome for new British plans to maintain a military presence in Southeast Asia.

After a swing through key Asian capitals, the American statesman is here for two days of talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath's new Conservative government on international problems ranging from the Middle East crisis to nuclear weapons collaboration.

Talking with airport newsmen, Mr. Rogers made it clear that the United States still has high hopes that its latest bid to get Arab-Israeli peace talks going will succeed.

"It is the strong hope of the United States," he said, "that all concerned will conclude the urgency of the present situation is such that they will be willing to restate a cease-fire and move toward negotiations under the auspices of (United Nations mediator) Gunnar Jarring."

Only a few hours before Mr. Rogers arrived, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, made a quick trip to Brussels for talks with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi on Britain's hopes to keep troops in the Persian Gulf to counter possible Soviet domination of that vital oil region.

The shah strongly backed the decision of Britain's ousted Labor government to withdraw militarily from the gulf by 1971.

He's Hopeful

Iran has aspired to replace British power and to shield the emerging union of Arab emirates. Sir Alec returned hopeful that Britain and Iran will be able to work together toward their shared objective of keeping Soviet influence out of the gulf, from which much of Europe's oil derives.

The issue of keeping the Russians at bay in the Middle East, the gulf and the Indian Ocean will be a major talking point when Mr. Rogers meets with Mr. Heath Sunday.

The secretary expects to hear British leaders pledge more vigorous backing for U.S. policies in the Middle East and Asia than that provided by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Laborites since 1964.

It was with this in mind that Mr. Rogers told newsmen: "I will convey to them (British leaders) the President's favorable reaction to the announcement of the British government's intentions to maintain a military presence east of Suez."

But with Mr. Heath and Sir Alec committed to try to restore British power and influence in the world, Mr. Rogers will go into the talks prepared to hear a request from the British for help too.

The Conservative government has resolved to scrap Britain's 5 1/2-year-old ban on arms sales to South Africa. This has been urged on United Nations members by the Security Council on an American-Canadian initiative in 1963.

Need Cape Shield

Now Mr. Heath's men are preparing to cancel the embargo because they argue that British-South African cooperation is essential to defend the cape sea lanes used by tankers carrying Persian Gulf oil to Europe.

British leaders therefore hope they will be able to count on at least 10 American undersecretaries, if not support for their policy in return for the help they intend to provide in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Already Sir Alec has come out with a firm declaration in favor of preserving the Arab-Israeli military balance—just as President Nixon has lately done. And he has made it clear that Britain is a four-square behind American policies in Vietnam.

Chilean Students Strike
SANTIAGO, Chile, July 10 (AP).—University students went on strike throughout Chile today to protest the alleged police killing of a Communist youth.

Romania's Ceausescu Asks Examination of Marxism

(Continued from Page 1)

Romanian party representatives to China, where they met Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and other Peking leaders.

He also renewed his party's call for efforts by Moscow and Peking to patch up their quarrel.

Permanent Concern
Mr. Ceausescu said that his party was permanently preoccupied with the task of overcoming difficulties within the Communist movement.

"Of course, we are aware of the fact that strengthening the unity of the Communist movement can only be achieved on a new basis in which the autonomy and independence of each party is fully insured, just as

the right to draw up—in conformity with the concrete conditions prevailing in the country in which it carries on its activities—its general policy" must be assured.

"We are also aware of the fact that the advancement of the ideas of Communism presupposes a large and free debate, a scientific analysis and interpretation of the changes that come about in the world and—on this foundation—the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching in concordance with the new economic and social conditions."

"The Romanian Communist party acts and will further act along this line," he added.

Mr. Ceausescu's party report contained references to foreign affairs but did not mention the Middle East, where Romanian foreign policy clashes directly with Soviet policy.

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To Keep Air Supremacy Over Canal

Israel Reportedly Planning Increase in Strikes at SAMs

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—Israel is understood to have informed the United States that it intends to sharply step up raids against Soviet missile installations in the United Arab Republic, but that it will not resume deep penetration raids against the Egyptian heartland.

The Israeli strategy was apparently conveyed by Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin during a meeting yesterday with Joseph J. Sisco, the assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs.

Washington's response, it is understood, was one of sympathy and understanding for Israel's feeling that all necessary steps must be taken to preserve Israeli air superiority over the Suez Canal zone.

Emerging from the session, Mr. Rabin told newsmen: "Israel has stated again and again it has to maintain the freedom of activities of our air force in the combat zone. This is essential." Mr. Rabin did not say what specific actions Israel would take to maintain its air supremacy.

Last night, American officials were known to expect a sharp step-up in the fighting along the canal, particularly with sharper Israeli air raids against Soviet-built SAM-2 and SAM-3 installations along the canal.

Mr. Rabin seemed to show more than the usual confidence that, if necessary, the U.S. would in time replace some of Israel's air losses.

But American officials firmly refuse to discuss the issue on the ground that it might interfere with American efforts to promote an immediate cease-fire and the start of a new round of Arab-Israeli talks under the auspices of Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations Middle East representative.

With United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Moscow, Washington does not expect a considered response to its proposals for another week or month until the Egyptian leader has had full chance to discuss the East military and diplomatic situation with Soviet and UAR leaders.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird underscored American concern over the expanded Soviet role in Egypt but told a news conference yesterday morning that U.S. had "no plans" at present of using American military forces.

"Our troops under present planning will not be used," Mr. Laird said, but he drew a contrast between the present situation and a possible future development.

"I don't care to get into operational plans or contingency planning as far as the Middle East is concerned," Mr. Laird told a questioner. "We do have assets available, of course, to us."

Mr. Rabin dismissed reports that the Soviet Union had been forthcoming in recent suggestions on a long-term Middle East political settlement.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and Western diplomats have reported detecting some flexibility in the most recent Soviet formulations.

But Mr. Rabin said he did think the Soviet Union was interested in real peace. "Moscow observed, had come up with proposals two years ago, and again more recently, don't see any change in the Russian position," he commented.

They still want total withdrawal from us."

He was alluding to the Arab demand, backed by the Arab League, that Israel withdraw from all territories captured during the Six-Day War of 1967. Israel indicated that its self-defense requires new boundaries.

U.S. Ambassador Jacob Bevel met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today for talks at which they were believed to have reviewed the latest American and Soviet positions on the Middle East.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined to reveal any details of the content or length of the meeting, which follows reports that both Egyptian and Kremlin responses to the new American cease-fire proposal are imminent.

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser is still in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders that are certain to cover the U.S. plan put forward by the Secretary of State William P. Rogers last month. There has been complete silence on the substance of President Nasser's discussions.

Spokesman Carl Barthel said the U.S. government had no advance knowledge that Bishop Walsh was being released and heard the news first from a New China News Agency report from Shanghai.

U.S. Welcomes Release
WASHINGTON, July 10 (Reuters).—The State Department today welcomed the release of Bishop Walsh but declined to say if it had any political significance in Peking's relations with the United States.

Senate Approves UN Expansion; House Gets Bill
WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—The Senate today approved an expansion of UN headquarters in New York City.

The vote came after protests that the United States is paying a disproportionate share of the cost.

The estimated cost of the expansion is \$80 million, including about \$44 million for a new building and approximately \$16 million for renovation and extension of existing buildings in the UN complex.

The \$30 million appropriation authorized by the bill, which now goes to the House, represents only part of the American contribution to the building project.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
8 RUE D'ORFÈVRE, PARIS - OPEN 24 HOURS
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"SAVE BOO DOO NOO" OR
"DOO BOO MOWLAT" LYONS
(25 Rue Saint. LUCAS)

WEATHER

ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	78	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	20	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	82	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	22	72	Very cloudy
BUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy
CAIRO	24	78	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	78	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	19	61	Cloudy
COSTA D'OR	18	71	Sunny
DUBLIN	16	61	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	21	69	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	73	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	22	72	Partly cloudy
Helsinki	20	79	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	30	86	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	27	77	Cloudy
LISBON	20	70	Sunny
LONDON	18	69	Very cloudy
MADRID	30	86	Sunny
MILAN	20	68	Sunny
MOSCOW	27	78	Sunny
MUNICH	25	77	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	25	77	Partly cloudy
OSLO	20	66	Very cloudy
PARIS	22	72	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	22	73	Cloudy
ROME	27	81	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	19	68	Shower
TAVRIA	22	72	Partly cloudy
TENIS	20	84	Sunny
VENICE	20	64	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	22	77	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	20	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	77	Shower
ZURICH	22	72	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures listed at 1000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

If you're in:
Lucerne
Zurich
Basle
Lugano
Locarno
St. Moritz
Interlaken
Burgenstock
or Geneva
tomorrow

you should wear
our Rolex

The only way to really appreciate the best watch in the world is to wear it on your wrist... see how it looks and feel the weight of its classic Oyster case. Although each Rolex takes more than a year to make, we have the world's finest collection of Rolex models. May we invite you to see them tomorrow?

BUCHERER

The largest watch retailer of Switzerland



ROLEX

A landmark in the history of time measurements

سكان مصر

Meaning Still in Dispute

Senate Repeals for 2d Time Tonkin Gulf Resolution of '64

By Philip Carter

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI)—In a spirit of lively anti-climax, the Senate today repealed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution for the second time in 16 days.

Passage of the repeal, 57-43, helped define the significance of a similar 81-10 vote on the six-year-old Vietnam War resolution on June 24.

But again, despite the wide vote margin, the precise meaning of repeal was in dispute, and the far more sweeping constitutional issue over the war powers of the President and Congress remained unresolved. The vote came one day after the House killed the Cooper-Church amendment prohibiting the American ground troops to fight a large-scale combat in Cambodia without congressional approval.

The Senate adopted that measure last week as part of a foreign military sales bill after seven weeks of debate over presidential powers to conduct the Asian war as he sees fit. Far more than today's Tonkin vote, the evident anger of some senators at the curbing of presidential powers was the focus of the debate.

At breakfast with a group of reporters yesterday, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., warned that the House's 297-153 defeat of the Cooper-Church measure could result in the collapse of the whole foreign aid program. The White House has actively pushed early approval of the sales bill, which would authorize military shipments including jet planes for Israel to U.S. allies. But Sen. Mansfield said it now "looks extremely doubtful" that House-Senate conferees on the arms-sale bill will be able to reach agreement.

Senators Dubious

"Lots of senators are dubious about the sales program," he said. "If there is that much doubt, it's a whole lot of doubt on the other side there may be no arms-sales bill at all."

Questioned, he said he did not mean that the Senate would vote it down if it came to the floor, but that the Senate conferees will be adamant about the Cooper-Church amendment to the point that the sales bill may never leave conference.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., D. Md., who proposed today's repeal measure, told the Senate that the action was only "a first step" in a larger process of reasserting the Senate's long-neglected war powers.

President Nixon, he said, has moved away from the policies embodied in the Tonkin resolution. Now, he said, the Senate should propose its own plan for withdrawal and peace in Asia.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y., called the measure "an admitted, unprejudiced assertion of our authority." Referring to the proposed McGovern-Hatfield amendment "to end the war," up for Senate debate this month, he declared that "this action is the end-of-the-war resolution."

Javits's views, however, were opposed by Sen. Spessard Holland, D. Fla., who said he had planned to vote for repeal before "I heard what the distinguished senator from New York had to say."

"Now I couldn't support it," he continued, because "it would pull the rug from under the President."

Pushed through Congress on Aug. 7, 1964, by then President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Tonkin resolution declared that "the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as commander in chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

President Johnson later used the resolution as a broad justification for his commitment of hundreds of thousands of American ground troops to the Asian conflict.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., floor manager of the Tonkin resolution and later regretted it. He voted "no" on the first repeal vote on the ground that the repeal would soften its significance.

He objected to a proposal of repeal by Sen. Robert Dole, R. Kan., on the ground that the measure proposed had already been scheduled for consideration later, and under Sen. Dole's sponsorship, Sen. Fulbright complained, the repeal came as an amendment to a measure which itself placed a "broad construction on presidential war powers. Passed as an amendment, Sen. Fulbright pointed out, repeal could be killed by presidential veto of the larger bill.

By contrast, the Mathias measure—like the original Gulf of Tonkin resolution—left no cast as a "concurrent resolution" requiring no presidential action.

Senators Argue On Midwifery And Paternity

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI)—In the midst of debate on repealing the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., charged today that the resolution was being "repudiated by its own father, the senator from Arkansas."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., who introduced the resolution through the Senate in 1964, much to this later regret, rose to object.

"Lyndon Baines Johnson was the father," Sen. Fulbright said. "I was the midwife to an illegitimate child. I repudiate any suggestion I was the father."

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UP, UP AND AWAY—In Frankfurt, police are testing a mobile crane which would hoist damaged vehicles (by clamps attached to the wheels) and carry them off to the dump. In addition, to speed, the system has the advantage of not damaging the cars regardless of whether the brakes are on or the car is in gear.

Communist Claque Rebuffed At World Youth Parley

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 10 (UPI)—Non-Communist participants in the World Youth Assembly today turned back the claque of Communist youth who had been invited to participate in the conference since the beginning of the year.

The claque, which included 150 youths from 15 Communist countries, was rebuffed by a vote of 150-150, with 150 abstentions.

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Denver Hotel's Falling Fixture Misses Agnew

DENVER, July 10 (Reuters).

—United States Vice-President Spiro Agnew narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday when a heavy light fixture nearly fell on him on the stage of the Brown Palace Hotel here.

He was addressing about 500 delegates at a conference of educators and state officials when a 10-foot oblong section of stage lights dropped several feet to within a few feet of Mr. Agnew's head.

The crowd gasped when the fixture dropped, but it was arrested by wiring and cords, just above the Vice-President, who remarked, "This is known as the perversity of inanimate objects."

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Acquitted on Other Charges

Sweig, McCormack's Aide, Guilty on One Perjury Count

NEW YORK, July 10 (UPI)—

—Martin Sweig last night was found guilty of one count of perjury and acquitted of five other counts of perjury and one count of conspiracy by a jury of 12 men and eight women.

The count that the jury found him guilty of alleged that he had lied to a federal grand jury here about knowing Gary Roth of Lawrenceville, N.Y., and denying that he had made calls in the name of House Speaker John W. McCormack.

The jury deliberated several hours Wednesday, retired for the night, and resumed deliberating yesterday morning, continuing into the night.

Sweig had been indicted on one count of conspiracy and six counts of perjury. The maximum penalty for a conspiracy count is five years and a fine of \$10,000. The maximum for each perjury count is five years and a \$2,000 fine.

Sweig, 48, a bachelor with a Ph.D. in history from the University of Georgetown, had been employed in the speaker's office 24 years. He was getting \$85,000 a year when he was suspended without pay in October.

Mr. McCormack, in announcing the suspension, expressed confidence that his aide had been guilty merely of "an error in judgment." He greeted him warmly when he took the stand to testify for the government at Sweig's trial.

The conspiracy count alleged that Sweig had conspired with Nathan M. Voloshen and others to defraud the government by misusing the prestige of the office of the speaker. Sweig and Voloshen, a

lawyer-lobbyist, were accused of pressuring government agencies to obtain favors or special treatment for clients of Voloshen.

The six perjury counts alleged that Sweig lied under oath to a federal grand jury here on Oct. 15. The perjury count on which Sweig was found guilty charged that he had denied having made telephone calls for Voloshen's client Gary Roth, and denied ever having heard about the youth. According to the testimony of Mr. Roth, his father and father-in-law, and four army officers, Sweig made calls to the officers saying the speaker was a close friend of the Roth family. The testimony also disclosed that the Roths had paid \$1,500 to Voloshen to obtain a hardship discharge for the Roth youth.

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The American Indian's Future

To the several initiatives he has launched in domestic affairs, President Nixon has added a new Indian policy. He has done so with a candid statement to the general effect that the treatment accorded the American Indian is a historic shame and a present disgrace, and he has acknowledged the difficulty of redressing ancient wrongs by the very complexity of the solution he proposes.

The attitude of the United States toward the Indian tribes varied, in the early days, between treating them as sovereign entities and as the objects of genocide. In the later stages, the vacillation was between the theory that the redman was a permanent ward of the state and one that would impose assimilation. Mr. Nixon rejects the paternalism of the ward system and the cultural waste of assimilation.

Doubtless aware of the hostility engendered among the Canadian Indian bands by the Trudeau government's announced plan to transfer them from federal to provincial supervision, President Nixon would have Congress explicitly disavow the intention of terminating the special relationship that exists between the Indians of the United States and Washington—an intention which has stood on the statute books since 1953. At the same time, he urges a large increase in Indian responsibility for programs within their own communities, including education. The President also recognizes that in many aspects of Indian affairs there is a conflict of interest within and among the federal agencies: to solve that he would set up an Indian Trust Counsel Authority, to act as a sort of ombudsman for the tribes. Finally, he proposes more money for Indian health, education and economic development.

This acceptance of the value of "cultural pluralism" as a national asset, this recognition of the need to see that the Indian

future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions, is a sophisticated and statesmanlike approach. It will not meet the demand of many "Red Power" advocates, and its success depends on translating a complex philosophy into concrete acts. But in outline, and in many of its specific suggestions, it comes closer to meeting the needs of the Indian within the larger American community than any of its forerunners.

The great difficulty in adapting the Indian to his present environment (or vice versa) is not really racial antagonism. Far more than the black, the Indian has suffered almost as much from stereotyped romanticism of the Chingachook variety as from the harsher prejudices of the frontier. But his culture, his very identity, has depended on an economy that is either impossible to re-create (as in the case of nomad hunters) or which keeps the Indian at permanent poverty levels, such as the subsistence farming, eked out with hunting and fishing, which characterized the life of so many Indian tribes.

To keep alive the symbols and the moral force of a culture when its economic reasons for being have disappeared has often been done over centuries of slow transmutation of values. The Asian Indian sacred cow, for instance, may conserve something of the old Aryan pastoral culture in entirely different circumstances. But the American Indian experience has been too abrupt for that: some tribes have shifted from foot-slogging, through a horse economy, to the pick-up truck in only a few hundred years. There is no certainty that the continued existence of a true Indian culture within the American pluralism is possible, under the best of conditions. All that can be said is that Mr. Nixon is willing to give a good try at preserving one for the Indian future.

Toward a New Europe

Just about everybody in Europe senses that Britain's application to join the six-nation Common Market is for real this time. For their two earlier failures, the British—no more eager than anybody else to cope with the challenges of change—blamed the arbitrariness and perversity of Charles de Gaulle. The French president certainly deserved many of the slings and arrows cast his way but the British, with a decade's reflection behind them, are now more fully disposed to concede the obstacles they put in their own path.

Economically, they have come to realize, they cannot at once enjoy untrammelled access to the large and growing European market and at the same time take advantage of preferential food imports from Commonwealth countries and spare British factories and unions the hard adjustments they will have to make for British goods to be competitive in Europe. Politically, they cannot hold on to the benefits in prestige and defense of a "special relationship" with the United States and also assume the obligations flowing from membership in a developing political "confederation" in Western Europe. These are the real issues for Britain, however overlaid they customarily are by seemingly exotic considerations of community financing, common agricultural policy and the like.

Their net effect is to compel a fundamental realignment of what it is to be an Englishman: no longer a resident of a tight little island secure in its unique traditions

and assured prospects, but part of a larger and more complex and more uncertain entity—a Europe in which Britain will lose the measure of control over its sovereign policies that first its power and then its association with the United States allowed it in the past. For all its diverting air of a sports contest (will it join the market or won't it?), this is a grave moment for Britain. Its resiliency and courage and willingness to step out onto new paths are again on display, and in demand.

In a year or two, the negotiations for British entry will have been completed—successfully, most of the experts believe. Ireland, Denmark and Norway are also applying at this time; their applications are, relatively speaking, a snap. In a few years there may be launched a confederation larger in population than the United States, second only to it in economic power, and perhaps the world's leader in the zest and drive that both nourish and grow from a bracing, positive exertion of this sort. Inevitably, such an enlarged and invigorated Europe will have a great deal more capacity to deal on the international stage, to care for its own defense, and to contribute to peacekeeping and growth elsewhere. In this unfolding, obviously, there will be both risk and opportunities for the United States. It will be of the utmost importance to follow the process closely and anticipate it gracefully and to strive for the best possible relations with the new Europe that comes to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Best Choice for Labor

Roy Jenkins was the best possible choice for deputy leader of the British Labor party. His election by an overwhelming margin not only augurs well for the future of a party recovering from unexpected election defeat; it is good news on a crucial issue for Prime Minister Heath's Conservative government.

Mr. Jenkins is the foremost "European" in the parliamentary Labor party and the election of deputy leader was waged mostly on the issue of British membership in the Common Market. Every doctrinaire left-winger, every "Little Englander," every Labor member (there are some) still nostalgic for empire and euphoric over the Commonwealth, opposed Mr. Jenkins.

The fact that he had twice the vote of his nearest rival, Michael Foot, indicates

greater strength for the "European" idea in Labor's ranks than anyone had anticipated. It should mean that Mr. Heath can count on support from a substantial Labor majority for any reasonable terms for joining the European community.

Apart from his pro-European stand, Mr. Jenkins has been one of the ablest ministers in any British government of recent years. As home secretary, he proved himself a courageous social reformer. As chancellor of the exchequer, he turned an ailing economy around and delivered a record balance-of-payments surplus of \$1.4 billion for 1969. He can be of immense assistance to Harold Wilson in providing the responsible and constructive opposition that makes parliamentary democracy work.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1895

LONDON—The Prince of Wales, who has been the patron of the Peterborough Round Show since it was first held in 1876 and who has twice been present to witness the outing, has this year accepted the more active post of president in fulfillment of a promise he made to Sir W. Gilbey, president of the Agricultural Society.

Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1920

SPA—Mr. Grabaki, the Polish Premier, and M. Patek, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who were received yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand, discussed the possibility of Allied military aid for Poland. It is understood that both M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George returned a flat refusal to this request.



'Is It True About Your Keeping Political Prisoners Caged Up?'

Making a Doctrine Work

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Melvin R. Laird was a smiling picture of frustration as he slowly swiveled to and fro in an armchair during his press conference in a stuffy Pentagon room. The Secretary of Defense was an object lesson in the problem of making a doctrine work.

In Thursday's case it was the Nixon Doctrine—the instant issues were Korea, Vietnam, NATO and the military manpower involved, and the devil was the lack of dollars.

Any way you look at it, Melvin Laird is currently presiding over the biggest hack the Pentagon

budget has suffered since Louis Johnson cut the muscle back before the Korean war. Laird has tried to be more sensible about it but the problem seems intractable.

The Nixon Doctrine calls for greater participation by other nations in their own defense, in terms of manpower, with the United States helping them in money and equipment to do the job. In short, this is a formula for an American retreat to an unspecified degree from its past world-wide involvement.

At one of those recent San Clemente background sessions, a White House official described the

doctrine as the administration's realistic way of remaining committed to the rest of the world by laying a basis for a continuing practical relationship (read for "practical" a "lesser" relationship) but not a basis for total withdrawal.

As the same briefier said, stating a doctrine is a lot easier than implementing it. Nobody knows that better than Laird.

"Vietnamization" is the Vietnam version of the Nixon Doctrine—turn the war over to the locals. In South Korea, it means pulling out one of the two U.S. divisions. In NATO it means some cuts after mid-1971 and some big cuts if the Western Europeans don't come up by next December's NATO ministerial meeting with a lot of new money to pay for the American forces remaining.

Laird has been cutting the size of the Army as troop levels go down in Vietnam, the quickest way to save money. But he can't keep up with either the rising cost of men in uniform or demands to switch Pentagon dollars to domestic needs. A 2.6 million man force in 1965 cost \$13.9 billion in pay alone; in the current fiscal year the same number costs \$29 billion. That's before you figure the cost of outfitting and arming a man.

No wonder Laird said he hopes for a strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement with the Soviet Union. The cost of further escalating the arms race, in the absence of an agreement, would be astronomical. Fortunately the Kremlin has ruble problems just as we have dollar problems.

The Four Realities

Inexorably, then, American military manpower and the American presence around the world is going down. What Laird calls "the four realities" make it so: The strategic reality, hopefully to be mitigated by a SALT agreement; the fiscal reality, the smaller share the Pentagon gets of the total budget; the manpower reality, the absolute necessity to cut the armed forces; the political reality, Congress's determination for one reason or another to end the Pentagon's golden years in the Treasury vault.

The Nixon Doctrine, as a sort of rationale for lowering the American posture but avoiding a total withdrawal into a new form of isolationism, includes a program for beefing up local forces with American help. But, as Laird lamented in the case of Korea, these dollars are harder and harder to come by from a reluctant Congress.

"If we are going to remove American ground forces from the Asian area," he said (and he could have added some other places, too), "it is necessary for us to increase in a substantial way the military assistance program." That includes straight U.S. dollar aid for arms and the right to sell American arms abroad.

Both of these aspects also are under congressional attack from budget cutters and from those who want to end the "merchant of death" sales business.

The NATO problem is different from Vietnam and Korea but no less intractable. Here Laird is insisting not on more off-set payments in the McNamara fashion but on budget support. The European defense ministers at their September meeting had better come up with more money or major American troop cuts will be inescapable.

Rogers and Asia

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—"People who don't believe in the Domino Theory haven't talked to the dominoes," goes one of the sacred texts of the Vietnam war defenders. But Secretary of State William Rogers has just been talking to the dominoes in the course of an Asian tour.

In country after country he has sought action that would make it easier for the United States to continue as protector of the Pacific. No one government has even met him halfway. And if his trip has succeeded in anything, it has been in exposing the Domino Theory once and for all as a pernicious self-delusion.

Consider first the case of South Vietnam. The secret's hope was to get some sign of support from President Nguyen Van Thieu for President Nixon's new emphasis on a negotiated settlement of the war. But the Thieu government uttered no public word in support of negotiations. Privately, Gen. Thieu's aides put it about that their president had given Mr. Rogers the wet mitten when he broached the subject of new peace initiatives.

More Aid

Indeed, far from obliging the secretary, the Thieu government used the occasion of his visit to jack up American aid commitments to South Vietnam. The United States has agreed to increase aid to Saigon by another \$100 million, with special provision for supplying more food and more housing to South Vietnamese troops. And anybody who knows anything about Vietnam knows that no small part of those funds will be going into the pockets of the generals who rule the country.

Then there is the case of Thailand. That country sits cheek-by-jowl with Cambodia; it is a member of the South East Asia Treaty Organization, and it has received billions in American military aid over the past two decades. So there was some responsibility to meet Secretary Rogers's plea for Thai military action to support the beleaguered Cambodian regime against Communist assault.

But when the call came, the Thais developed a tin ear. Their forces were required to meet local Communist insurgents—not to mention trouble expected as a result of a large hike in food prices. Bangkok would be willing to train some Cambodian units and to form others among Thais of Cambodian extraction. But that, of course, would require more money from the United States.

Lastly, there's the case of Japan. Rightly or wrongly, the Nixon ad-

ministration has been pressing Tokyo to limit voluntarily sales of wool and synthetic textiles to the United States. The Japanese agreed to a year's limitation, but the talks broke down when the United States insisted on a long-term understanding.

In his Tokyo visit, Secretary Rogers reached agreement with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato on the principle that the trade talks should not get in the way of larger relations between Japan and the United States. That amounts to giving the case away on textiles. In effect, having asked Tokyo for concessions and been refused, Washington is now saying, "Let's kiss and make up."

The pattern that emerges from these encounters is not one of Asian countries concerned about an external danger to the point of making accommodations for the protecting power of the United States. On the contrary, the Asian countries involved are looking after their own interests in the narrowest sense. Instead of making special efforts to help the United States shoulder the defense burden, they use each occasion to screw more out of Washington in the way of money and diplomatic concessions.

They can do this because, in fact, the Domino Theory is all wrong. The beleaguered countries of Southeast Asia are not hard objects that push one against the other as in a row of dominoes. They are soft and porous. They have a great capacity, as this country and the French and Japanese have found out, for absorbing a foreign presence without going under. Left to themselves without foreign protection against the Communists, they would probably decompose into "nail pockets" of rival tribal areas.

Of course, the true purpose of the Domino Theory was not to describe the situation in Asia but to rationalize the Vietnam war for American public opinion. The idea was that the American presence could be justified as a kind of proxy action on behalf of the Japanese, the Thais, the Malaysians and Indonesians. It was a case of trying to mitigate our own guilt by implicating other countries.

The others, naturally, demand a price for easing the American conscience. That is why Secretary Rogers in his recent rounds found not offers of help but demands for more assistance. And the fact is that it will be impossible for this country to deal straight with the Asians as long as American officials continue to delude themselves with the Domino Theory.

All the Perfumes Of Scotland

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Ian Grimble, a Scottish historian, has made a marvellously reassuring discovery: Macbeth was innocent. Even better, so was Lady Macbeth.

She was really named Gruoch, according to Mr. Grimble, and she was the legitimate senior descendant of the royal line of Scotland. Duncan, the old king whose noble white beard has been stained with blood on so many stages, was actually a usurper—and Gruoch, not Macbeth, was the true king.

The whole anti-Macbeth business was a plot by the English and other foreigners. The good guys lost.

We have this theory thanks to the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose love of the obscure can have not been altogether overtaken by music and news. Some months ago Mr. Grimble, assisted by various voices reading from ancient chronicles, gave his way through the intricacies of his revisionist Scottish history on BBC.

The Bloody Malcolm

Our Gruoch was the granddaughter of a Scottish king who was deposed and killed shortly after the year 1000. His murderer, who took the crown, was Malcolm II of Scotland, a "shadowy personage," according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica but definitely a real one in history. He was an able but singularly bloody king who Mr. Grimble says waded through his royal relations, killing not only Gruoch's grandfather but her brother and probably her first husband.

This Malcolm died in 1034. He left no sons but a daughter and her young son—Duncan. According to the Grimble theory, Gruoch had a much superior claim for her 8-year-old son, Lulach. By then she had been married to Malcolm, who was a royal himself as the son of the bloody Malcolm's sister.

But Duncan somehow succeeded. He reigned for six years before being, in the words of a chronicler, "slain by his subjects at an immature age." Whether Malcolm did the killing is not at all clear, but he took over. Mr. Grimble says Macbeth was an exceptionally pious king, even making a visit to Rome. He ruled for 17 years.

The Macbeth reign came to a violent end in 1057. And it is at this point that we find the sinister English influence. Edward the Confessor was on the throne of England. He brought up in his court the son of the fallen Duncan, another Malcolm. On the scene was the Earl of Northumberland, Siward, a Dane who was married to Duncan's sister and was thus young Malcolm's uncle. It followed that the English

decided to train Malcolm up as a challenger to Macbeth, Gruoch and her son Lulach.

In 1054 an English army under Edward invaded Scotland. Macbeth held them off for three years before he was killed. Even then Gruoch's son Lulach was crowned, but a few months later he was killed. In 1058 the English-backed pretender took over as Malcolm III. Mr. Grimble says, feelingly, that it was a foreign conquest to set upon the throne a Quilting claimant reared from childhood at the conqueror's court.

Shakespeare Blameless

Not even Banquo survives Mr. Grimble's remorseless raking of history. There was no such person. Mr. Grimble says, and in any case that touching pageant in the Shakespeare play, in which Banquo's descendants appear as the Stuart kings, is all rubbish. The Stuarts were really Normans, not Celts as later advertised.

As Shakespeare said of another indecipherable squabble about royal inheritance, it is all as clear as is the summer's sun. Mr. Grimble does not blame our confused state of Shakespeare. The early chronicles, twisted by facts to please the ruling powers after the fall of Macbeth, he says. Boece, a Scottish historian of the early 16th century, embellished the tales, inventing Banquo and the witches.

In fact, Mr. Grimble is grateful to Boece for making what he says is the only reference to Gruoch's character that survives in history, albeit one "in a faint mood." Boece wrote that Macbeth had been encouraged to murder Duncan by the witches, "but specially his wife lay sore upon him to attempt the thing, as she was very ambitious, burning in unquenchable desire to bear the name of a queen." From that grew Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth.

"I think," said Mr. Grimble, "of the despairing Queen Titus's cry, 'Remember me.' At least Boece and Shakespeare did remember her, and given the tissue of lies that they inherited, neither of them can be blamed for presenting her as they did."

Here is the chance for someone to do what Josephine Tey did for another Shakespeare villain, Richard III—start a campaign to rescue the Macbeths from infamy.

Beyond that, it may be worth pausing to remember that painterly devils are not always as painted. For if there is a moral amidst Mr. Grimble's Scottish chronology, that is it. If Lady Macbeth was much misunderstood, there may be a good word to be said for Medusa or Hecuba or Gorgon of any number of political figures, living and dead.

Letters

Precedents

The explanation offered by U.S. military spokesmen for the latest U.S. air attack in North Vietnam, "This protective reaction is an inherent right of self-defense" (Herald, June 27-28) provides a fascinating new perspective on some military operations of the past, and possibly the future. For example, Pearl Harbor: Without checking the history books let us for the moment give our much maligned defender the benefit of the doubt, and assume that at least one soldier was alert enough to fire some kind of weapon at the encroaching Japanese Air Fleet, before all hell broke loose. At that point the Japanese, exercising their inherent right of self-defense, proceeded to blow half the American Navy out of the water. And perfectly reasonable it was too, according to military spokesmen. (Why characterize these irreparable Oriental acts as "pretextual" self-defense in the last few years seems to have accounted largely for an undisciplined number of sampans and bicycles blown to hell and gone.)

Another example: Just suppose a Russian missile is passing amiably over our capital and some nervous Nimitz sends an A-1H up there. The A-1H, warned in military precedents, it exercises its inherent right of self-defense and vaporizes Washington into the form of a large hallucinogenic mushroom, destined to disperse and drift gently down onto the dairy farms of New Jersey.

Laughing, and it's just the beginning.

JOHN HERRICK,
Porto Cricio, Mallorca.

Noisy Minority

At last (Herald, July 1) a member of the Silent Majority has crawled out from under the stones to be identified in the clear light of day. Capt. Robert A. Walker gets funny feeling in his stomach because people criticize President Nixon. But we do so not as pastime. We do so because we believe President Nixon is a very, very bad president, far and away the worst the United States has ever had. We are not a noisy minority, we are a silent majority. We are not a noisy minority, we are a silent majority. We are not a noisy minority, we are a silent majority.

Naturally, as a military man Capt. Walker's ox has not been gored by our President. \$73 billion can be found for him and his pet in the military. A new war can be created with its opportunities for glory and promotion. But not over \$1 billion of our public treasure can be budgeted by President Nixon for the cleanup of the pollution problem that threatens to strangle the American people in their own filth. And this President cannot agree to spending \$275 billion for hospital construction.

Capt. Walker wants to know what can be done about the Indochina war that would be better than President Nixon is doing. Simply get out and stop it. And then start making a decent place to live out of the United States. But the Silent Majority never proposed such an idea. Adolf Hitler would not want to President Nixon. The noisy minority will.

ADELBERT CHONKHITE,
Menton, France.

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July 11, 1970

Pleas for Training Denied

Co-Pilot of Ditched Plane
Never Flew Route Before

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 10 (UPI)—The co-pilot of a non-scheduled jetliner that ran out of fuel and ditched in the Caribbean May 2 said yesterday he had never flown the route before and that his employer had repeatedly denied requests for training to prepare him for the flight.

Harry Evans 2d, 25, said he had been given only one day's notice by Overseas National Airways that he would be serving as first officer on the flight from New York to the Dutch vacation island of St. Maarten.

He testified at a National Transportation Safety Board hearing here. The case has aroused wide interest among air safety experts because it was the first time that a commercial jetliner had had to be intentionally ditched at sea.

Forty of the 63 persons aboard survived.

Overseas National, a New York-based charter airline, was operating the two-engine DC-9 on a twice-a-week schedule service for Antillesair, Leeward Islands, Necker, a Dutch-owned airline.

Asked by a safety board investigator if he had had any special training in navigation of other aspects of flying on the route to St. Maarten, Mr. Evans replied in a sarcastic tone: "No, I requested it, but I did not get it."

Mr. Evans and the captain and navigator aboard the flight have been discharged.

Throughout the three days of the hearing, NTSB investigators have sought to explain why the crew allowed the plane to run out of fuel.

To meet Overseas National and government requirements for extra fuel for unexpected delays and to fly to an alternate landing field, the plane was loaded before takeoff from New York with 38,900 pounds of fuel—enough for four hours, 4 minutes of flying time.

By the time the plane reached St. Maarten, it was about 30 minutes behind schedule. It arrived at the airport four hours and one minute after takeoff, leaving to reach America.

RA 2's Barbados
Arrival Delayed,
Neptune Blamed

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 10 (UPI)—Strong coastal currents today threatened to delay the arrival of the Heyerdahl's papyrus boat, Ra 2, in Bridgetown until Monday morning.

Navigator Norman Baker radioed that unusually strong currents were preventing the crew from steering a course around the south side of Barbados Island and up to Bridgetown.

"We have to go around the south side of Barbados to reach Bridgetown on the southwest coast," Baker said. "But Father Neptune doesn't want us to go south. If we don't arrive off Bridgetown until nightfall Sunday we probably will have to anchor overnight and cross the reef at daybreak."

The Ra 2 has covered more than 3,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean since leaving Safi, Morocco, May 17 to demonstrate Mr. Heyerdahl's theory that ancient Egyptian reed boats were sufficiently seaworthy to reach America.

Wreck Found
Of Yacht of
Ex-Premier

Gaillard and 3 Others
Lost Off Jersey

ST. HELENS, Channel Islands, July 10 (AP)—Jersey maritime authorities tonight announced the discovery of wreckage of the yacht of former French prime minister Felix Gaillard and three bodies.

Mr. Gaillard and three other people left here early yesterday to sail to the French mainland.

A customs boat was reported tonight to have found the bodies of two women who were aboard Mr. Gaillard's boat, Mrs. de la Brosse and Miss Anne Dumont.

Officials said a dinghy bearing the yacht's name, Marie-Griffin, and some wreckage were found near the Mingot Reef, about 20 miles southwest of Jersey.

The discovery was made by the St. Helier Reboat Elizabeth Rippon and the harbor yacht Duchess of Normandy. Both had been searching the area all day. The two boats were later joined by the St. Helier harbor tug Duke of Normandy and a plane.

Mr. Gaillard, 50, had sailed here to visit his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nellie Faure, who is holidaying in Jersey. The former Radical-Socialist premier sailed from here with another man and the two women to return to St. Helier on the Bay of St. Brieuc, France, where his wife is vacationing.

Mrs. Faure told newsmen, "He had a young couple and a friend of my sister on board. He frequently made trips to Jersey in his yacht."

Pontiff Sees Dutch Cardinal
On Dispute on Celibacy Rule

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, July 10 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today met the Roman Catholic cardinal of the Netherlands, Bernardus Alphink, in a private audience today amid uncertainty over the Vatican's position on the issue of clerical celibacy.

Information suggested that the pope would see Alphink, who was likely to arrive in the case of more than 100 Dutch clergymen who have been released at their request from the priesthood lately and have married, and others who have been released from the priesthood.

The Dutch hierarchy has been understood to have examined the possibility of authorizing some former priests who have married to perform such pastoral services as preaching and administering some of the sacraments.

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Felix Gaillard

Heiler harbor tug Duke of Normandy and a plane.

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Ulster Chief
Urges Calm
At Parades

Army, Police Mobilize
To Control Violence

HELFEST, July 10 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark appealed today for peace between Protestants and the country's Roman Catholics during Monday's Orange Order parades.

"This weekend is bound to be a period of special anxiety for us all. This anxiety and the tension it brings are a danger in themselves, the prime minister said.

He spoke in reference to the Protestant Orange Order parades on July 13 that commemorate the 17th-century victory of Protestants led by William of Orange over the Roman Catholic King James II at the battle of the Boyne. Ceremonies in connection with the Protestant celebration have resulted in violence in the past.

Mr. Chichester-Clark's appeal came after the Roman Catholic Citizens Defense Committee announced earlier today that it had forwarded to Northern Ireland's security authorities seven recommendations for minimizing violence.

Government Accused

A statement issued by the committee accused the British government of capitulating to right-wing extremists in Northern Ireland and said that the government's actions gave "grave reason for alarm to the distressed and distressed minority here."

Thomas Comaty, chairman of the citizens committee, said: "Anything we can do to contribute to the peace over the weekend we shall do."

He said that the peace proposals included such recommendations as having only one parade assembly point, no marching to or from the assembly point, no weapons such as ceremonial swords be carried and that all pubs be closed on Monday.

Earlier today, the British Army stepped up its nationwide weapons search and set up roadblocks in an attempt to prevent violence.

All Forces Mobilized

An army spokesman said that 4,000 policemen and all 11,000 soldiers stationed in Northern Ireland would be mobilized for the parades, with about 7,000 troops on duty in Belfast alone. There would also be helicopter patrols and a night guard along the Irish border.

The army conducted several weapons searches in the heavily Protestant town of Hillsborough and Lisburn, outside Belfast, and found 12 guns and nearly 5,000 rounds of ammunition. There were other searches in Newtonards and Carraduff, but results were not known.

Railroad and airport officials said that hundreds of persons had booked tickets to leave the country during the holiday, a definite increase over recent years.

The number of persons imprisoned or sent into exile during the trials. So far three persons have been acquitted and another nine await trial.

Today Dimitrios Mastrodimos, 35, and Michael Panahos, 32, were sent to prison for eight and six years respectively for possessing explosives and distributing subversive leaflets.

The prosecution said the two were members of the Patriotic Front, an illegal organization with headquarters abroad, led by composer Mikis Theodorakis.

More Trials Coming

Four more members of the Patriotic Front will face the tribunal tomorrow.

In another trial, the court sentenced Thologos Psaradelis, 27, to 13 years and three months in jail on charges of stealing explosives, which the prosecution alleged he intended to use in acts of sabotage.

The prosecution said Mr. Psaradelis had escaped from a Greek prison while awaiting trial and traveled to Mytilene Island, in the Aegean, and then on to Turkey to ask for political asylum.

When the Turkish government refused him asylum, he went to Bulgaria and sought refuge there. The prosecutor said, however, that Mr. Psaradelis was a Communist who supported the Mao Tse-tung ideology, and the Bulgarians deported him. He was rearrested when he returned to Greece.

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Scheel's Put-Off Contradicted

Prague Says It Is Prepared
For Talks With Bonn Now

PRAGUE, July 10 (Reuters)—Czechoslovakia said today that it is ready for bilateral talks with West Germany at any time.

The statement was made by way of denying a Wednesday remark by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel that Czechoslovakia had shown no sign of being eager for such talks.

The Czechoslovak news agency quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying, "There are no reasons for Minister Scheel to make this statement about our attitudes. He is surely informed on the

speeches of Czechoslovak statesmen in the past weeks, which show that it is up to the government of the German Federal Republic to take the appropriate practical steps . . .

"If the attitude of the West German government toward the beginning of negotiations depended only on the willingness of Czechoslovakia, there is no reason to doubt the preparedness of the Czechoslovak government for bilateral talks."

At a press conference in Bonn on Wednesday, Mr. Scheel said there was no intention at the moment to take up non-aggression negotiations with Czechoslovakia.

He said West Germany wanted its negotiations with Moscow and Poland to reach a more advanced stage first. Furthermore, it appeared that Prague did not intend to start such negotiations at the moment, he said.

Mr. Scheel added that the Bonn government was in no hurry and wanted to let matters develop calmly.

'28 Fact Cited

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Hijacker Pleads
Guilty in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 10 (UPI)—Christian Belon, a young Frenchman who hijacked a U.S. plane to Beirut in January, pleaded guilty here today to charges of restricting the freedom of people and firing to terrorize.

Accepting the charges of hijacking a Trans World Airlines jet, Belon said he was sympathetic to the Palestinian cause and carried out the hijacking to show his sentiments.

Belon, initially hailed as a hero and entertained by leading Lebanese personalities, has been confined to his prison cell since January. The court ordered the trial recessed for four months to examine medical reports on Belon's mental condition.

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Art in Switzerland

Arp's Gift to Locarno

By Rona Dobson

LOCARNO, Switzerland, July 10.—A grand gesture of generosity by Jean Arp has made this elegant lakeside resort unexpectedly rich in avant-garde art.

Arp's gift included a considerable number of his own paintings, reliefs, sculptures and tapestries and his personal art collection.

Locarno showed its appreciation by restoring a series of rooms in the 14th-century fortress, Castello Visconti, in the old part of the city. Since Arp began collecting art at the age of 16 and continued to buy through the years, the castle has become a museum of modern art.

Altogether there are about 90 works by artists of the caliber of Alexander Calder, Van Doesburg, Frubrunck, Hans Richter and Bissler.

A Locarno sculptor, Remo Rossi, a longtime friend of the artist, was instrumental in arranging the setting-up of the Arp works at the castle.

Rossi's Garden

It was in the garden of his house, which nudges up to the

stone bulk of the castle, that Arp first suggested turning over his private collection and as many of his own works as Rossi should select to form the nucleus of a contemporary museum.

"The castle was flooded," Rossi recalls, "and from my lawn we had this old stone fortress leaning right over us. Arp was impressed. He saw its possibilities as a setting for abstract form." Mrs. Arp is herself Swiss, and Jean Arp, who was born in Strasbourg, took Swiss citizenship after wandering through Europe. Locarno, built on the shore of a lake with mountains and valleys behind it, has always attracted artists. Ben Nicholson secluded himself on an island off the coast. Hans Richter has an atelier adjoining Remo Rossi's. Paul Klee died in Locarno in the summer of 1940.

Because of Rossi's hard work, financial and moral support from Locarno and encouragement from Jean Arp's widow, the museum has been realized.

Portrait of Arp

There are works like Calder's "Portrait of Arp"—a maze of unbroken black lines, winding and twisting to form recogniz-

Part of the castle which houses Arp's collection of art.



able features; Sonia Delauney's geometry and Vasarely's shimmering circles.

Arp's own work is everywhere. His last, unfinished work is there, a sculpted form just emerging into rough-hewn shape.

Arp is buried in Locarno, at his request, and his widow has placed one of his sculptures, a big stone star, over the grave.

"He is up there in the cemetery," Rossi says, "but the museum is his living memorial."

Art in London

A Hundred Underground Works of Emil Nolde

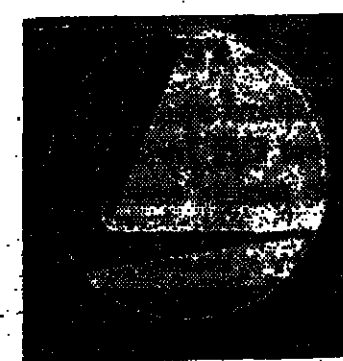
By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, July 10.—In August, 1941, the German painter Emil Nolde was forbidden by the Nazi government "to undertake any professional or related activity within the field of the visual arts."

This total ban on painting was the last and worst in a series of hardships which had begun in 1938. He defied the ban, painting hundreds of tiny watercolors on scraps of Japan paper, anything larger being difficult to conceal, proper materials being forbidden him, and the smell of oil likely to betray his activity to the Gestapo.

A selection of more than one hundred of these forbidden paintings is now on view at the Marlborough Fine Art Gallery, 39 Old Bond Street, which is an exhibition of wonder and enchantment. The circumstances of their production are irrelevant; as works of art they are magnificent.

Nolde's sense of color was acute to the last degree; and his sense of composition equally so. So that in the tiny "Dancing Couple" even the torn edge of the paper is colored in such a way as to continue the rhythm of the dance. The dreaming head of the "Young Woman" leans to the left, to

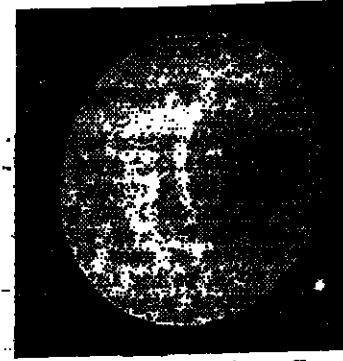


"Liquid Disk"

by McKinnon

counteract the uneven beveling of the paper to the right.

Another great colorist was Bonnard, and 19 of his small paintings are on show at Victor Waddington, 25 Cork St. All are from the Bonnard estate and few have been shown in public, so that one has an opportunity to make a fresh assessment. It clearly emerges from this show that he has been underestimated as a painter of landscape. The intensity of space so brilliantly caught in the "Panorama" of 1895; the marvelous sense of light, like that of Bonington, in the "Deux Armes Vertes" of the same year; the architectonics of "Paysage l'Allée" and "Bord



"Wall Neon Dome"

by Leonelli

de Mer, Arrachon," both of 1925, all lead to the conclusion that Bonnard was in the mainstream of French landscape painting.

Color, light and motion all unite in two exhibitions entitled "Continuum" at the Hayward Gallery and the London Arts Gallery. The catalog of the Arts Council exhibition of the work of the three artists who form the group is prefaced with a definition of the word continuum: a continuous series of component parts passing into one another; for example, the three space dimensions are considered to form a four-dimensional continuum. The three artists are the Irish-

born, American-educated Bob Jany; the American-born, English-educated Dante Leonelli; and the Australian-born, English-educated Michael McKinnon, who all worked together at the Plastic Research Unit at the Royal College of Art in 1968.

To make these light and motion sculptures they use many newly perfected materials and complex lighting systems which necessitate close cooperation between the group and industry. Leonelli, the coordinator for the group, states: "We treat dealing with industry as we would a business deal. That is since we are working towards an architectural context for our work, what we offer industry is more than a public platform—we are extending the possibilities for the use of their bulk materials."

As is clear in the more intimate of the group's exhibitions at London Arts Incorporated, 22 New Bond Street, although each of the three works very closely in conjunction with the others, the final decision about any given piece is an individual one. "The situation is as with members of a musical group, the amount of interdependence is fluid." These I would rate as the most exciting exhibitions currently to be seen in London fairly full of excitement.

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Art Market: Chinese Archaic Bronzes

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 10.—The most important sale of Chinese archaic bronzes and early pottery this year in London or Paris will be held Tuesday at Sotheby's. It will offer an extremely good selection in these two highly desirable categories of art.

The first part of the sale—70 lots—is made up of objects from the Cohen collection, now the property of Mary Cohen.

Sotheby's experts have been careful to draw a distinction between this part of the sale, for which a separate catalogue was printed, and the second part. They were right; the Cohen collection is well known to specialists and connoisseurs and objects from a private collection always have greater appeal than those which are sold by dealers at auction.

Scholarly Book

Some of the major archaic bronzes are coming up for sale for the first time since they were studied and illustrated in a scholarly book, "Archaic Chinese Bronzes," a definitive work on the subject by William Watson, published by Faber and Faber in 1962. An object which has not only been published in an art book of the coffee-table variety but has been studied scientifically in detail acquires more value than it had before, all other things being equal.

The first of these recently published items is an impressive ritual bronze wine vessel, called *hu* in Chinese, of the early Middle Chou period. It dates from the 8th century.

It is 17 1/8 inches high and 11 1/8 inches wide, and its molded wavy pattern gives it the kind of powerful rhythm which characterizes the Chou period as opposed to the earlier Shang types. This partly atones for the comparative coarseness of the molded motifs and unmistakable vulgarity of much of Middle Chou art.

Watson's artistic merits, however, it is of considerable historic interest. Long dedication inscribed inside the neck records that it was made for a state official. In the inscription is included a phrase which is in part the basis for the exact dating of the object. As Watson points out, at all times from Shang to the end of Chou, inscribed vessels are a minority.

The next important bronze, lot 47, is an earlier archaic wine vessel of the type called *ku*. It has the usual flared trumpet neck cast with four cicada blades and the hollow splayed foot decorated

ed with masks (so-called *fu-tieh*). Inside the foot is a pictogram, which has not been deciphered like so many others of the same period.

Like the Chou *ku*, the *ku* is illustrated by Watson, who dates it from the 12th-11th century BC. Sotheby's expert, apparently on the conservative side, has given it the looser dating of "Shang," that is, 14th-11th century BC. By rare coincidence, the companion vessel—with the same pictogram inside the hollow foot—is included in the sale under No. 48. It is tainted by a small flaw in the neck but the buyer of No. 47 would be wise to buy this one to keep the genuine pair—so rarely preserved in ancient Chinese art—together.

Previous Prices

The prices these three pieces will fetch will be particularly interesting because pieces of similar type have been sold recently. On Dec. 10, 1968, a superb *ku* was knocked down at \$68,000 at Sotheby's. Its magnificent decoration and patina made it definitely out of the ordinary and superior to these. Last February, another run-of-the-mill *ku* sold for \$7,000, also at Sotheby's. The one which is in good condition to be sold next Tuesday should not go for less than \$7,000. If the market is not too shaky, it might well fetch more—say \$10-\$12,000.

The last of the more remarkable bronzes is a ritual food vessel, so called *kuai*, again with an important inscription discussed by Watson, who also illustrates the object. The wording, Watson writes, suggests a period of transition between Shang and Chou. He dates the vessel at the end of the 11th century BC. In terms of beauty, it leaves the other three far behind.

Ideal Test

Considering the quality of these pieces and the written evidence they offer for dating them, they provide the ideal test of the present state of the art market in the top range of archaeological works.

The unofficial excavations which ruined so much of the Chinese artistic patrimony have long been stopped and, therefore, such bronzes rarely come out of China. We are dealing here with a closed market—the number of items for sale can only decrease—which is an incentive to buyers. If these bronzes fail to fetch good prices, then the art market as a whole would appear to be in bad shape.

In America

A Reconsideration of Black Art

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK — Except that black artists create it, I wrote last year in reviewing one of the increasing number of what were being called "black shows." I don't know what black art is. A number of well-known black artists, among them painter Jacob Lawrence and sculptor Richard Hunt, were expressing similar doubts.

The term carries no historical meaning, unless it's used—which it isn't—to refer to African primitive art.

Nor does it carry stylistic meaning, as, for instance, Chinese art does, or African Congo sculpture. Black artists work in many styles. Their avant-garde abstractions tell no more about their color or their life experience as American blacks than do the traditional landscapes and portraits made by those sophisticated, highly esteemed 19th-century black artists Edward Bannister or Henry Tanner, a member of the National Academy.

When black artists do draw on and project their experiences, observations and passions, the proper name for their work is social realism, or protest art, or expressionism, or just propaganda, depending on its quality. Sympathetic white artists using black themes (like Philip Evergood) are also social realists.

Therefore, no double standards, please. Art is art, whether black, white, Jewish or anybody else makes it.

Special Look

Only now I've changed my mind. Or, maybe, black art itself now exists in ways it didn't before. Some of it has developed a special look. Some of it takes on its identity from its setting and purpose. But that it does exist is what emerges with great force from what's shaping up as the coming year's most controversial art exhibition this year, the Boston Museum's "Afro-American Artists: New York and Boston."

And, ironically, now that black art has declared and identified itself so powerfully, some signs indicate that the tide of black shows will subside.

On the simplest and most obvious level is the physical look of some new works by black artists. A growing group of them, calling themselves neo-Africanists, is attempting to extract from African primitive sculpture stylistic characteristics that they incorporate into their own work.

This isn't to be confused with the borrowings from African primitive art made by cubists such as Picasso about 60 years ago. They sought to give their work more intense formal expressiveness by using the extreme simplifications they observed in African masks and figurines.

The neo-Africanists aren't looking for new forms for the sake of form itself, or even for heightened emotional impact. They're searching for deeper, profounder meanings having to do with racial memory and identification. They hope to find them through the adaptation into their own expressions of design motifs, patterns, colors and shapes they find in African art.

More Significant Operating on a more significant level are the artists whose works, the best in the Boston show, are informed by a burning commitment to the black community. This isn't simply a matter of black theme or didactic approach. That would be the old social realism, or message art, where the artist, not basically concerned with form, summons the best skills he can command to make a strong statement.

In the new development of social realism the message simply can't be told in traditional forms, because they're part of an outward system belonging to



"The Champion," oil and collage by Benny Andrews.

It may be a distinction of dubious validity, but in view of the way it's worked out, I accept it.

Edmond B. Gaither, curator of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, who assembled the exhibition, couldn't be more candid about the matter. Black shows, he says, "precipitate benefits" for black artists.

Black Problems

This is justification enough for the great wave of black shows in recent years, held when there seemed no clear reason for them. Most weren't very good (as if white exhibitions have been all that good). The works included weren't sufficiently unlike what was being shown everywhere to make a special point. Most of us watching the art world closely felt there had been no sharp discrimination against black artists. Their problems, of finding themselves as artists and then of finding a place where their works could be shown, are those of white artists and not a bit tougher.

Nevertheless, Gaither says, precisely as a result of the wave of black shows, the situation for black artists has immeasurably improved. Both the white and black communities are now aware of them. Black artists are winning teaching posts in top universities. Their works are being bought by college museums.

But the irony is that a reaction is setting in, not among whites but among blacks, apparently fed up with being hypnotized. Some black artists are saying they want once again to be known just as artists. Gaither, admitting this, says that the Boston show may possibly be the last big black exhibition.

What a paradox if "black" art, whose existence sprang from the fact that the social dynamics of our time demand drastic programs, should also bring about its own end as a separate expression.

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Ritual food vessel called *kuai*.
... with important inscription

Paris Dining

A Special for Bastille Day

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, July 10.—Despite a

reputation as a restaurant

grand dukes, the Tour

Argent is going all out this

year to celebrate Bastille Day.

Colorful paper lanterns and

oral arrangements will set off

the first-floor bar, where an

air of humble Beaujolais

with sausage and peasant-style

food will be served to the

raucous accompaniment of the

restaurant's canarders, or duck

en, in bistro aprons and roll-

up shirt sleeves.

This is not, to say the least,

a usual atmosphere of the

sur d'Argent, except for an

evening back in 1789 when a

first and hungry bunch of

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Jul 9	326.70	319.89	12:43
Jul 7	345.62	327.41	12:43
Jul 6	368.11	327.38	26:50
Jul 5	326.38	324.33	17:51

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Senate Votes to Curb Uses Of U.S. Credit Guarantees

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The Senate has voted to force President Nixon to seek congressional approval if he decides to use U.S. credit guarantees for such as Penn Central railroad with big government-backed loans.

With a vote of 75 to 0, the Senate moved yesterday to restrict to 30 million or less any loan the president might decide to give government guarantees for under provisions of the Defense Production Act.

Just last month Mr. Nixon proposed—then withdrew the suggestion—using the 20-year-old law to guarantee \$200 million in loans to Penn Central, now in reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

The Defense Production Act permits such loans to struggling defense contractors. The \$20 million approval ceiling on such loans was offered as an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and Henry J. Byrd Jr., D., Va. The Senate passed a two-year extension of the act and sent it to the House.

In addition to the \$20 million ceiling, the Senate amendment would stop the President from using the law to prevent insolvency or bankruptcy of any business unless he first certifies to Congress there would be "a direct and substantial adverse effect upon defense production" if the firm involved went under.

Sen. Proxmire said the loan limit was necessary because "the present language (of the law) is too broad to be left in the hands of any administration, Republican or Democratic. This was never intended as a vehicle to rescue a large corporation from financial difficulties."

Major Banks Report Profit Margins Dip

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—Three more of New York's giant holding companies reported second-quarter earnings yesterday showing small gains for two and a decline for the other.

Profit margins over the first half of the year declined at all three, reflecting in large part a cut in the time lending rate by one-half point in late March.

Chemical New York Corp. reported that income before securities transactions amounted in the three months ended June 30 to \$18.5 million, up 1.5 percent from \$18.2 million in the comparable 1969 period. After adjustment for gains or losses from securities transactions, it rose 26.9 percent to \$18.4 million, from \$14.5 million.

Charter New York Corp. registered a 21 percent gain in income before securities results to \$8.3 million from \$6.8 million a year earlier. Income climbed 3.8 percent to \$8 million from \$7.7 million.

Bank of New York Co. on the other hand, reported a 5.4 percent decline in income before securities transactions to \$6.3 million from \$6.7 million in the first half of 1969. On a net basis the decline was 12.5 percent to \$4.2 million from \$4.8 million.

Chemical's first-half profit margin—income before securities as a percentage of total operating revenue—slipped to 11.2 from 13.4 percent in the like 1969 period. Charter's declined to 8.5 from 10.9 percent and Bank of New York's to 12.7 from 15.1 percent.

Hiram Walker Gooderham & Werts		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	\$58.1	\$58.6	\$58.6
Net income (millions)	34.55	33.14	33.14
Share	2.00	1.92	1.92
Jim Walker Corp.		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	491.55	447.9	447.9
Net income (millions)	14.84	15.07	15.07
Share	0.75	0.68	0.68
Scott Paper		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	196.1	187.8	187.8
Net income (millions)	16.17	16.0	16.0
Share	0.44	0.46	0.46
Stokely-Van Camp Inc.		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	274.6	266.1	266.1
Net income (millions)	4.97	5.46	5.46
Share	1.26	1.34	1.34

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Congress Gets Reassurance On Marketplace Problems

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—The Congressional Joint Economic Committee has been given a generally reassuring picture of the nation's financial markets, the future of interest rates and even the problem of "liquidity."

The testimony came yesterday from Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Henry Kaufman, senior vice president for Salomon Brothers & Co., and A.W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America. All three urged Congress not to let the budget ship back into massive deficit.

"There isn't any need to push the panic button," Mr. Regan said. "We are not about to see a liquidity crisis that will drag us all down."

Mr. Clausen, while cautioning about a long-term deficiency of capital and liquidity, said: "I believe that most of the immediate problems have been identified and are being treated properly by the policy tools which exist. We are beginning to see positive results."

Both Mr. Regan and Mr. Kaufman forecast lower interest rates as this year progresses.

Mr. Clausen even found some merit in the recent financial disarray: "These lessons in the discipline of liquidity—a discipline ignored or forgotten only at peril—can redevelop the kind of risk-conscious leadership we need, especially among the new, poorly-nurtured generation of financial executives."

"For the same reason," I submit, the long and pervasive deterioration of the securities markets may represent an unexpected positive development... Very possibly, the really important fact about what we've been witnessing may prove to be that the speculative fever of the sixties is now gone."

Mr. Kaufman said there was "no evidence suggesting a malfunctioning of our credit structure—namely, the money market and the market for high-grade bonds."

"Fortunately," he continued, "we will pass through this period with the important sectors of our credit markets remaining viable and intact."

Mr. Kaufman saw some abatement of the enormous demand for

U.S.-East European Trade Grew in 1969

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Reuters).—Two-way trade between the United States and East Europe totaled \$44.7 billion in 1969, up from \$42.5 billion in 1968, the Commerce Department reported.

The net U.S. trade surplus was \$53.8 million compared with the year earlier surplus of \$18.2 million.

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President Nixon 'Deeply Worried' On Quota Issue

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Reuters).—President Nixon has told Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., and Rep. John Byrnes, R., Wis., that he is deeply concerned over the possibility that the House Ways and Means Committee might approve a comprehensive quota proposal, rather than a textile-footwear import cutting measure, congressional and trade industry sources said today.

Rep. Mills, chairman of the committee, and Rep. Byrnes, its ranking Republican, confirmed they met Mr. Nixon at the White House last night at the President's request but refused further comment to reporters.

An industry source said Mr. Nixon feared that an all-out trade war could be triggered by an omnibus bill, with damaging results for U.S. foreign policy.

Broken Hill Firm Has Australia's Largest Earnings

MELBOURNE, July 10 (AP).—Australia's largest public company, the Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) Co. Ltd., announced today a record profit of \$69.8 million (A\$69.8 million U.S.) for the year to May 31.

This sum, easily the biggest profit ever earned by a company in Australia, compares with \$49.4 million (\$49.4 million U.S.) in 1968-69. The latest annual increase—20.8 percent—is the highest achieved by the group for more than a decade, and profit has now more than doubled in the ten years since 1960.

This "first" report issued here made no comment on trading. But, according to the financial writer of the Melbourne Herald, a significant contributing factor to the increase would be the sharply rising profits from the giant Mount Newman iron ore venture in which BHP has a 30 percent interest.

'Pioneer Step' Taken for French Workers

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, July 10 (NYT).—French wage earners, principally in industry, have just had their opportunities considerably widened for improving their present skills or learning new ones.

A nationwide agreement, worked out after 14 months of negotiation between the French Employers Association and four unions, will set up a job training

Italian Trade Deficit Continuing to Grow

ROME, July 10 (UPI).—Italy slipped sharply into the red in May in foreign trade, it was announced today. The deficit reached \$130.2 million, compared with a surplus one year earlier of \$30.4 million.

The Central Institute of Statistics said the May figures pushed the Italian trade deficit for the first five months of 1970 to \$733.2 million. At the same time last year, the five-month trade deficit was \$4.6 million.

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One Holdout For Comecon Banking Plan

Romania Balks at Loss Of Unanimity Principle

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP).—Seven Communist countries signed an agreement today to set up a hard currency investment bank headquartered here. Romania was not among them.

The official Soviet news agency Tass announced the agreement, signed by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Mongolia and Poland. All are members of the Communist common market known as Comecon.

Romania, the only Comecon member not signing, had refused participation during the 26th Comecon council in May.

The Soviet Union is expected to continue pressuring independent-minded Bucharest to join the bank, which Tass said would have an authorized capital of 1 billion transferable rubles or roughly \$1.1 billion at official rates.

Tass reported that Romania has promised to "study the possibilities of its participation in one or another form in the work of the international investment bank and will make its stand known as quickly as possible."

Hungarian Premier Janos Fock recently told an interviewer that Romania "has reservations about the bank's mode of operation." Reports from East European capitals indicate that 30 percent of the bank's capital will consist of convertible currency or gold and 70 percent of transferable rubles, and it is assumed that the convertibility of the transferable ruble is still far off.

Each member's subscription will be in proportion to its exports to Comecon countries. The Soviet Union's share has been set at just over a third.

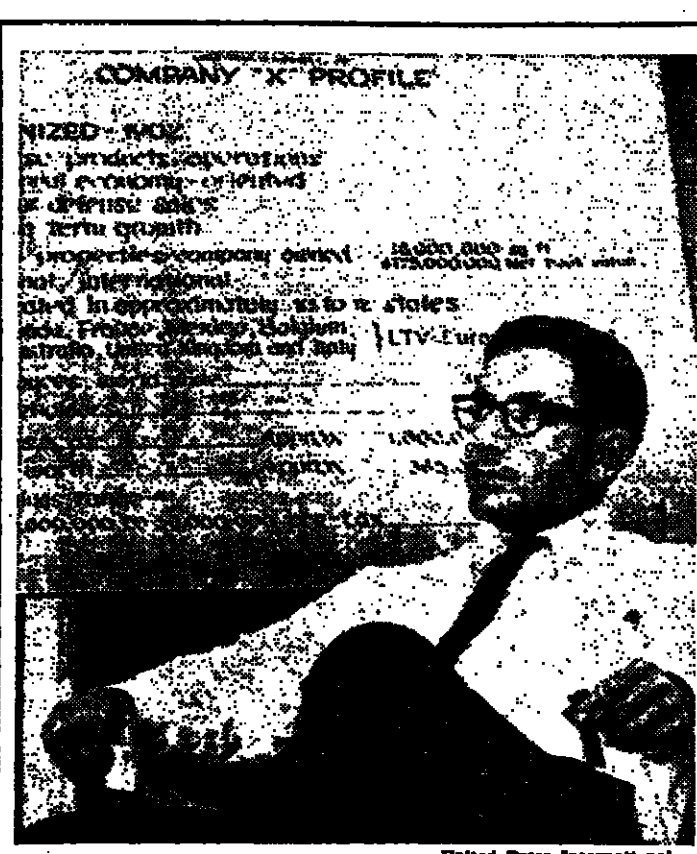
Tass added that every member country will have equal voice on the bank board, irrespective of the size of its contribution.

Decisions of the utmost importance will be taken according to the principle of unanimity, while other questions will be settled by the majority of three-quarters of the votes," Tass said.

Abandonment of the "unanimity principle" in some votes is said to be one of the reasons Romania did not join.

Britain Clears Merger

LONDON, July 10 (Reuters).—The British Department of Employment and Productivity said today it had decided against referring the merger of Solway & Cie S.A. and Laporte Industries Holdings Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission.



STEPPING DOWN—James J. Ling, above, founder of Ling-Temco-Vought, the \$3 billion U.S. conglomerate, resigned yesterday as LTV president. An LTV statement said he will no longer be "an active participant" in the firm. Mr. Ling quit the LTV chairmanship in May. High interest costs, slumping profits and anti-trust suits have hit the company hard and it has been selling assets to meet mounting debts. Mr. Ling is replaced as president and chief executive by Paul Thayer, who was formerly chief of LTV Aerospace.

Monetary Expansion Pace Gradually Slowing in U.S.

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—The pace of monetary expansion is continuing gradually to slow, according to banking data published here.

Total money and bank credit increased sharply during the week ended July 1, largely as a result, bankers said, of temporary factors associated with the midyear statement date. But, viewed from a slightly longer perspective, the growth rate in these key monetary aggregates continued to decline from the comparatively high levels seen in late May and early June.

Meanwhile, the demand for bank credit subsided in the week ended Wednesday, which appeared to confirm the Wall Street impression that the commercial paper market was getting its problems under control.

In the week ended July 1, total borrowings at all large banks by commercial, industrial and finan-

cial concerns rose by more than \$1.8 billion, largely reflecting difficulties that companies were having in renewing maturing commercial paper—unsecured corporate notes that are sold to investors in the open market.

When notes could not be renewed, companies were forced to seek bank loans to pay off those that matured. But in the week ending last Wednesday, there was a modest decline of about \$104 million in these loans at the major banks in New York and Chicago, which should give a good idea of what the probable loan trend was nationally.

In its report, the Federal Reserve said the nation's money supply averaged a 20.5 percent increase in the four weeks ended July 1, representing a seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase of 3.4 percent over the last three months, 4 percent in the last six months and 3.4 percent in the last year. By contrast, in the quarter ended June 3, money grew at a 9.2 percent annual rate.

The monetary base, the total of so-called "high-powered money" that the Treasury and Federal Reserve supply to the economy, averaged \$80.2 billion in the four weeks ended July 1, which represented a 5.6 percent rate of growth over the last 90 days, 5 percent over the last six months and 3.9 percent in the last year.

The operations of the major banks in the money market showed evidence of considerable churning—largely in response to the Federal Reserve's decision late last month to suspend the interest-rate ceilings on large-denomination certificates of deposit maturing in from 30 to 89 days.

Secondly, the agreement represented a voluntary effort by an essentially conservative business class and an essentially Marxist-oriented labor movement to come to terms without official government intervention or dictation.

Firstly, it will help to remove some of the social rigidity that characterizes French industrial society. In addition, industry is going through a process of mergers and inefficient businesses are expected to disappear. The agreement reflects the need to protect French workers from the shock of this transition by making them more adaptable to new job demands.

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Blue Chips Among Best Gains

Big Board Sees Prices Rise For Third Consecutive Day

NEW YORK, July 10 (Reuters).—The stock market today extended its upswing through a third consecutive session, again on a fairly broad level, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials closed up 1.23 at 700.13. This brought the total rise to more than 30 points in the past three days.

The NYSE index closed the session up 0.28 at 40.54, while Standard & Poor's 500 rose 0.51 to end the day at 74.57.

Advances led losses by 791 to 460 at the close, with the day's volume totaling 10.16 million shares, compared with Thursday's total turnover of 12.83 million shares.

The glimmers of the blue chip group—General Electric, Chrysler Motors and Eastman Kodak—had some of the day's best gains. The computer group had some soft spots.

Market averages were at their best levels of the day at the market close.

Institutional activity was heavy during the afternoon. Analysts said the rally was triggered by the belief that interest rates might have peaked out, signaled by firming in the bond market, and by the hope that second quarter earnings might be better than expected. General Electric's report of higher earnings this quarter was an unexpected good sign, they said.

Stocks with interest in the housing field benefited from interest rates and hopes that the expected housing boom may soon begin.

Georgia Pacific gained 2 to 48 3/4, Certain-Tied Products 1 to 15, Weyerhaeuser 1 to 47, City Investing 7/8 to 13 1/4, Skyline 1 1/2 to 30 7/8, Redman Industries 2 3/4 to 16 5/8.

General Electric, which reported better second quarter earnings than many on Wall Street expected, gained 3 5/8 to 17 5/8.

General Motors gained 1 3/4 to 66 3/4 for a gain of more than 4 points this week. Eastman Kodak was up 1 7/8 to 55 1/2 for a 1 1/2 point gain on the week.

In the glamour group, IBM was off 4 at 250 1/4, Burroughs 7/8 to 59 1/4, Polaroid 1 7/8 to 54, Control Data 7/8 to 33 7/8 and Xerox 1/4 at 75 1/8.

Peoples Gas gained 1 1/2 to 31 in the firm utility group.

Among rails, Southern Pacific added another 1 1/8 to 25 1/2, Union Pacific 2 1/2 to 34 1/2, both extending multi-point gains of yesterday.

Union Carbide was up 1 1/8 to 35 7/8 while Du Pont slipped 5/8 to 119 1/2. International Nickel lost 1 1/2 to 36 1/2.

Eastern Airlines gained 1 7/8 to 65 1/2 in an otherwise little-changed airline group.

GAC Corp., the day's volume leader, was off 1 1/2 to 19 1/4 but above its low of the session—18.

Levin-Townsend And IBM Settle Dispute on Debt

NEW YORK, July 10 (Reuters).—Levin-Townsend Computer Corp. said today it has reached agreement with International Business Machines Corp. on a plan to retire Levin-Townsend's \$49 million debt to IBM.

Levin-Townsend said the plan involves security interests in a "significant quantity" of its data processing equipment and other assets.

As a result, "substantially all" of Levin-Townsend's assets are presently encumbered to IBM, the firm said.

The American Stock Exchange today resumed trading in Levin-Townsend stock, last traded on June 17 at 6 3/8. It closed today at 4 5/8.

Balance Struck In French Trade

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—France's foreign trade balance moved into the black in June after ten months of efforts which followed the massive deficits of early 1969 and the monetary crisis which brought devaluation last August. It was announced today.

June exports covered 97 percent of imports, and under the French system, 93 percent is taken as the balance point to allow for invisible earnings.

Exports rose 21 percent to 9.45 billion francs (\$1.7 billion) and imports were 9.79 billion francs, up 19 percent on May.

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Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965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Jacklin, Nicklaus, Sanders 2 Behind

Trevino Increases Lead

By Fred Tupper

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 10 (NYT).—Two tremendous putts on the first and last holes from 25 feet for birdie-three gave Lee Trevino a par round of 72 today and 208 for 54 holes to lead the British Open by two strokes with a day to go.

Lee jumped in delight as that last downhill rattled into the cup to a huge roar from the crowd massed along the way. It enabled him to pick up a stroke on both the first and last holes to lead Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weir, who had rounds of 73 for 54 holes, to second and third places.

Peter Oosterhuis, the 22-year-old Dutchman, was a barking dog

in the 18th green. Lee had driven deliberately to the left to avoid the Principal's Nose bunker and faced the wind head-on as he tried to punch a five-iron from a bad lie. He was short and clipped up to the first when the dog barked. Trevino drew off from the putt and asked the caddy to wait. Setting down again, he drew back the blade. The dog barked and Lee stabbed the putt wide for a bogey.

Another bad lie on the third hole where he had to perch awkwardly above the ball forced him to hook an eight-iron back to the green and three putts meant a bogey-five. He had three more putts at the short eighth. Birdies came with those great putts at one and eighteen, with another at the fifth when he fired his four-iron to ten feet and knocked it in.

"I was not so sharp with my iron," said the former U.S. Open champion. "But if you can pick up a stroke on the third day and lead by two your chances must be good."

Fifty-seven men qualified for the last 18 holes, with the cutoff mark at 223. Missing by a stroke was Gary Player. The presence of the finest field ever assembled here has brought the crowds running. Attendance so far has reached 37,000, almost 20,000 more than the record year of 1968 at Carnoustie, when Player won.

Nicklaus had an exasperating round, and it is to his credit that he bounced back after three holes with bogeys in succession at 11, 12 and 13. Jack had 37 to the turn and was back to even par with a birdie on 10. He put a one-iron to the right and then hit an inspired shot to 20 feet. Sweetly the putt rolled in.

Then everything went wrong. He pushed a five-iron far to the right on the short 11th hole, rolled a putt 60 feet across these enormous double greens and then missed from five feet. Worse was to come. He was perfectly situated when his club on the 12th hit a wedge that caught the slope and fell back. His chip was short and he missed that too. Another bogey.

On the 13th he drilled on seemingly down the middle, but when he got there the ball was in a trap to the left, apparently carrying off one of the many hummocks that dot the old course. He could only blast out and another five was on the card. From seven under par he had dropped to level par and four strokes back of victory.

"I felt I had complete command of my swing," Jack said. "But the ball wasn't bouncing for me." With his favorite target, a long par hole, coming up, Nicklaus wooded twice into light rough and then hit a third into the rough.

At the 14th green, 10 feet from the hole, he went in as if drawn on a magnet. Five under par now.

A six iron put Jack 30 feet away on the 15th. The birdie putt seemed to be just a few feet away at the edge. "I missed it," he said.

A three-wood and five-iron to 30 feet on the 16th gave him another chance. The putt rolled up, heeded on the left lip and in. A sideways for his three. Six under as the crowd let out a yell.

On the frightening 17th hole at the edge of the green, he was 80 feet away and putted. On and on the ball went—dead on line—stopping six inches wide.

One more chance. He exploded a tremendous drive on the home hole, early today because the old stone buildings along the side put a wind on the hole. He wanted to 20 feet but the putt refused to drop. "I thought it was in," said Nicklaus.

Like Trevino, Jacklin had three to start and to finish, but admirable putter though he generally is, the little one would not go down. The bogeys came at 2, 10 and 13; where he was bunkered. After his last winning both the British and American Opens in a year, he appears faded from over-exploration but from tee to green is as sound as ever.

Leaders After 54 Holes

Lee Trevino 208
Jack Nicklaus 210
Tom Weir 210
Gary Player 211
Peter Oosterhuis 212
Clyde Clark 213
Harold Stearns 214
Tony Cortis 215
Hugh Jackson 216
Chris O'Connor 217
John Richardson 218
Pete Yanney 219
Peter Thomson 220
Dave Marr 221
Maurice Rembridge 222
Arnold Palmer 223
B. J. Hahn 224
Tom Shaw 225
Tommy Alvaro Lopez 226
G. Wolstenholme 227
Stewart Brown 228
Gay Brewer 229
Dave Thomson 230
Henry Martin 231
Florentino Molina 232
O.A. Cayelli 233
Ray Grubb 234
Walter Godfrey 235
Bruce Devlin 236
Tommy Aaron 237
W. Loebe 238
Amateur

Little Return Not Set

MILAN, Italy, July 10 (UPI).—Boxing promoter Rodolfo Sabatini said today he is not interested in organizing a return fight between Carmelo Bossi and Freddie Little.

Bossi won the world junior middleweight title last night in a 15-round decision by Little by a 10-1 point margin. Sabatini said he would be willing to give Little a return fight.

Sabatini disagreed.

"I consider Freddie Little a boxer who is fully on his way down and therefore I think a return bout would be of scarce interest," he told newsmen.

He said there is no contract for a new fight.

A new challenger to Bossi must be picked within six months.

Sabatini said, "and I hope the fight can be staged at Milan's Velodrome."

Serge Furca Hurt

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Police said Furca hit a wall on rue President Roosevelt in suburban Paris. He was taken to a hospital at Garenne-Clairet. Hospital said Furca had a broken arm and head injury. But they said he did not appear to be in critical condition.

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BADRUTTS PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ

drift on the 18th green. Lee had driven deliberately to the left to avoid the Principal's Nose bunker and faced the wind head-on as he tried to punch a five-iron from a bad lie. He was short and clipped up to the first when the dog barked. Trevino drew off from the putt and asked the caddy to wait. Setting down again, he drew back the blade. The dog barked and Lee stabbed the putt wide for a bogey.

Another bad lie on the third hole where he had to perch awkwardly above the ball forced him to hook an eight-iron back to the green and three putts meant a bogey-five. He had three more putts at the short eighth. Birdies came with those great putts at one and eighteen, with another at the fifth when he fired his four-iron to ten feet and knocked it in.

"I was not so sharp with my iron," said the former U.S. Open champion. "But if you can pick up a stroke on the third day and lead by two your chances must be good."

Fifty-seven men qualified for the last 18 holes, with the cutoff mark at 223. Missing by a stroke was Gary Player. The presence of the finest field ever assembled here has brought the crowds running. Attendance so far has reached 37,000, almost 20,000 more than the record year of 1968 at Carnoustie, when Player won.

Nicklaus had an exasperating round, and it is to his credit that he bounced back after three holes with bogeys in succession at 11, 12 and 13. Jack had 37 to the turn and was back to even par with a birdie on 10. He put a one-iron to the right and then hit an inspired shot to 20 feet. Sweetly the putt rolled in.

Then everything went wrong. He pushed a five-iron far to the right on the short 11th hole, rolled a putt 60 feet across these enormous double greens and then missed from five feet. Worse was to come. He was perfectly situated when his club on the 12th hit a wedge that caught the slope and fell back. His chip was short and he missed that too. Another bogey.

On the 13th he drilled on seemingly down the middle, but when he got there the ball was in a trap to the left, apparently carrying off one of the many hummocks that dot the old course. He could only blast out and another five was on the card. From seven under par he had dropped to level par and four strokes back of victory.

"I felt I had complete command of my swing," Jack said. "But the ball wasn't bouncing for me." With his favorite target, a long par hole, coming up, Nicklaus wooded twice into light rough and then hit a third into the rough.

At the 14th green, 10 feet from the hole, he went in as if drawn on a magnet. Five under par now.

A six iron put Jack 30 feet away on the 15th. The birdie putt seemed to be just a few feet away at the edge. "I missed it," he said.

A three-wood and five-iron to 30 feet on the 16th gave him another chance. The putt rolled up, heeded on the left lip and in. A sideways for his three. Six under as the crowd let out a yell.

On the frightening 17th hole at the edge of the green, he was 80 feet away and putted. On and on the ball went—dead on line—stopping six inches wide.

One more chance. He exploded a tremendous drive on the home hole, early today because the old stone buildings along the side put a wind on the hole. He wanted to 20 feet but the putt refused to drop. "I thought it was in," said Nicklaus.

Like Trevino, Jacklin had three to start and to finish, but admirable putter though he generally is, the little one would not go down. The bogeys came at 2, 10 and 13; where he was bunkered. After his last winning both the British and American Opens in a year, he appears faded from over-exploration but from tee to green is as sound as ever.

Leaders After 54 Holes

Lee Trevino 208
Jack Nicklaus 210
Tom Weir 210
Gary Player 211
Peter Oosterhuis 212
Clyde Clark 213
Harold Stearns 214
Tony Cortis 215
Hugh Jackson 216
Chris O'Connor 217
John Richardson 218
Pete Yanney 219
Peter Thomson 220
Dave Marr 221
Maurice Rembridge 222
Arnold Palmer 223
B. J. Hahn 224
Tom Shaw 225
Tommy Alvaro Lopez 226
G. Wolstenholme 227
Stewart Brown 228
Gay Brewer 229
Dave Thomson 230
Henry Martin 231
Florentino Molina 232
O.A. Cayelli 233
Ray Grubb 234
Walter Godfrey 235
Bruce Devlin 236
Tommy Aaron 237
W. Loebe 238
Amateur

Little Return Not Set

MILAN, Italy, July 10 (UPI).—Boxing promoter Rodolfo Sabatini said today he is not interested in organizing a return fight between Carmelo Bossi and Freddie Little.

Bossi won the world junior middleweight title last night in a 15-round decision by Little by a 10-1 point margin. Sabatini said he would be willing to give Little a return fight.

Sabatini disagreed.

"I consider Freddie Little a boxer who is fully on his way down and therefore I think a return bout would be of scarce interest," he told newsmen.

He said there is no contract for a new fight.

A new challenger to Bossi must be picked within six months.

Sabatini said, "and I hope the fight can be staged at Milan's Velodrome."

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HATS OFF—A spectator's hat goes flying as Nicklaus lines up putt.

Stand Up Casey and Take a Bow

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—The New York Mets pay tribute tomorrow to the man who invented them, Charles Dillon Stengel. What's that? He didn't invent them? Well, it certainly seems that way. Let's say Casey presided as a midwife of sorts at the birth of the Mets, then nurtured this puniest offspring through the harrowing underprivileged years and finally stepped aside to watch this creature of his imagination become champion of the world.

The Mets produce their annual old timers spectacle at Shea Stadium tomorrow and they never had an older timer than Stengel. So Casey will be the guest of honor for a celebration that will gather around him players who performed for him or against him or even with him. That last category has to span 50 years and no man in the sport can telescope the years with more graceful elan than he of professor.

"Amazing" is the description he always hung on the Mets. They can return the compliment because this ageless wonder still is amazing. In another fortnight he will be 90 years old and it takes him no time to write.

"Most people my age are dead and you could look it up," he says with typical Stengel practicality.

For the 14th year Casey will preside over the Mets' presentation of a birthday cake, just as they have been doing at these affairs ever since they started.

Most memorable of Casey's parties came as a gloom-disperser when the Mets were at their hopeless worst and when Marvelous Marv Throneberry was the chief buffoon. Marvelous Marv watched the cake presentation and he pretended to be miffed.

"I just had a birthday," he said, "and no one handed me a cake."

"We was afraid you'd drop it," said Casey.

In many respects the job that Casey did with the Mets was far superior to the one he did with the Yankees when he won 10 pennants in a dozen years.

At the stadium he had a profusion of great ballplayers. With the Mets at the Polo Grounds and then at Shea, he had none at all.

But he kept such a smoke screen of amusing banter surrounding his hopeless collection of nonentities that the fans were beguiled in ever increasing numbers into paying money to watch these hamonies perform.

Never fooled for an instant by any of it was "the slickest manager in baseball," Casey's immodestly accurate self-description.

"We're still a fraud," he kept repeating in game postmortems, "the attendance got trimmed again."

Some of Casey's blunders were funny. No sooner had he been talked into coming out of retirement to manage the Mets than he was to be born Met than he held a press conference in California.

"I'm pleased to be manager," he said.

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Sometimes, it takes Casey a while for precise identification.

With Lindsey Nelson just before the Mets were to play the first game in their history, the Ol' Professor was reciting his lineup along with vest pocket description of each player. He moved through eight players with expert ease and it started to become obvious that he was in trouble when he reached the ninth man.

"In right field," he said, starting to grope, "is a fella which is so big and strong that he hit a lot of home runs when he was with Cincinnati. He's the father of seven kids which he drives down here in a station wagon from Cincinnati where he lives..."

On and on he rambled, still groping hard for that elusive name. By accident he arrived at his destination.

"Like I say," he finally got around to saying, "he'll be out there in right field and ready to go when they ring the bell—which is the fella's name, Gus Bell."

A priceless character is Charles Dillon Stengel, soon an octogenarian. In honoring him the Mets are also honoring themselves because they would not be what they are today without him.

When George Thomas, a Red Sox reserve, came out of the dugout and made a nasty gesture to Rice, the umpire sent the three players from the game and cleared the entire Boston bench. The players who weren't ejected had to remain in the clubhouse unless they were in the line-up.

McLain, meanwhile, sat in the Tiger clubhouse, neither pitching nor hitting fungoes nor passing basemen.

Yankees 7, Orioles 5

Jerry Kenney's two-run single capped a three-run sixth inning and paced New York to a 7-5 come-from-behind victory over Baltimore in a game ended by rain after 7-1/2 innings.

Senators 3, Indians 3

Casey pitched a five-hitter as Washington beat Cleveland, 9-3.

White Sox 6, Brewers 5

Chicago edged Milwaukee, 6-5, on fifth-inning homers by Carlos May with two on and Ed Herrmann with none on.

Twins 4, Angels 3

A two-run homer by Leo Cárdenas in the ninth gave Minnesota a 4-3 victory over California, the fifth straight.

Mets 7, Expos 1

In the National League, Tom Seaver pitched a three-hitter and hit his first major league home run and Ron Swoboda added a

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5th GREAT YEAR

ANNA GERRY

DELPHI

Detroit's Jones Passes Baserunner

Home Run Is Single In Tigers' Victory

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—grand slam homer as New Denny McLain was the starting pitcher, so he wasn't able to thrill the Detroit fans with another dazzling display of hitting baseballs into the stands.

But by the time last night's game between the Tigers and Boston was over, the crowd of 23,748 had had enough other thrills and McLain hadn't had any part of them. Early this week McLain deliberately knocked balls into the stands as a fungo batter and the Tiger management promptly assessed him \$250 per ball. Poor Denny. He can't do anything right.

The Tigers' highest paid fungo hitter left the game for a pinch-hitter in the sixth with a 3-2 deficit but Detroit tied the score in that inning and went on to win, 7-3, on what started out as the first grand slam homer of Dalton Jones's career, but wound up as a three-run single.

The rare incident occurred the inning after McLain departed, which also was the inning in which three Boston players, including the starter, Mike Nagy, were thrown out of the game—but that was another thrill.

With the bases loaded and one out in the seventh, Jones batted for Jim Price and smashed a pitch from Vincente Rosado into the upper right-field stands for what ostensibly was a grand-slam homer. But Jones passed Don Wert between first and second and was called out. The other three runs counted, but Jones had his homer reduced to a single.

"I was real excited about the hit and I was watching it and I never realized that the pitch thought was a strike. But John Rice, the umpire, called it a ball, prompting more than a mild protest from Nagy and Gerry Moses, the catcher. When George Thomas, a Red Sox reserve, came out of the dugout and made a nasty gesture to Rice, the umpire sent the three players from the game and cleared the entire Boston bench. The players who weren't ejected had to remain in the clubhouse unless they were in the line-up.

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